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2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE CARNIVAL OF CRIME.

Organized Brigandage in the Northwest

Reckless Murder and Robbery—Eight Ruffians Enter Northfield, Minnesota, in Broad Daylight, Attack a Bank, Kill One Man and Wound Others—One of the Robbers Killed, Another Wounded, and the Others Likely to be Captured—Plucky Conduct of the Citizens.

The Molly Maguires to be Hung on October 1st.

HARRISBURG, September 7.—Governor Hartranft has issued death warrants for the execution of Thomas Munley, James Carroll, James Boyle, Hugh McGeghan and James Riorty, the Molly Maguires who were recently convicted in Schuylkill county of murder in the first degree. The execution will take place October 1st.

Supposed Incendiarism at Streetsville, Canada.

TORONTO, September 7.—A fire in Streetsville, yesterday morning early, burned the Telegraph and Globe Hotels, also two men who had been carousing in the stable, and started the fire. At St. Hyacinthe a man named Blonchett and several others, have been arrested on suspicion of having set fire to their premises to obtain the insurance, thereby causing the disastrous conflagration of Sunday last.

Political Brawl—The New York Democracy Adopt the Tactics of the Southren Brethren.

KINGSTON, N. Y., September 7.—The Republican campaign club of this city went to Sony Hollow yesterday to raise a pole. After the pole was raised the opposition pulled it down which was the signal for a general free for all in the melee. Clubs and pistols fired, and it is reported that several men were shot, one of whom is dead. Several members of the Republican club from this city received wounds from stones, and one a pistol shot on the side of his head.

Another Political Row in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., September 7.—A serious riot occurred last night between colored Republicans on one side, and colored Democrats and white men on the other. Pistols were freely used on both sides. The rioters held King street, the main thoroughfare, from midnight until sunrise, breaking windows, robbing stores and attacking and beating, indiscriminately, every white man who showed his face. A large number of persons were injured. Several of those shot are in a critical condition. Intense excitement prevails.

The riotous proceedings of the rice field strikers on the Combahee have been renewed and the situation is regarded as serious.

The trouble was caused by a gang of colored lowdies, calling themselves Republicans, attempting to disturb the peaceful assemblage of the Democrats. The police finally succeeded in dispersing the rioters. The whites had been arming, and by noon it was impossible to purchase a revolver in the city, the stock being completely exhausted. The colored Democrats held a meeting to-night guarded by one thousand armed whites, and matters of disturbance was made. At this hour (11:30) there has been no serious collision, though armed crowds of blacks and whites are gathering at various points and the city continues in a very excited condition. Buckner, one of the whites wounded last night, died this afternoon.

The Pursuit of the Northfield, Minn., Robbers.

ST. PAUL, September 7.—A Northfield, Minnesota, special to the *Pioneer-Press* says that about two o'clock this afternoon eight men, well-mounted, entered the town and proceeded to the bank. Three entered it and sprang over the counter and ordered the cashier, J. L. Haywood, with a knife at his throat, to open the vault. At the same time all the persons in the bank, A. E. Euncer, assistant cashier, and Frank Wilcox, clerk, were ordered to hold up their hands. Mr. Haywood refused to obey the orders and open the money vault. His neck had been slightly scratched with the knife, and still persisting the robbers put the muzzle of a pistol to his right temple and fired. Mr. Haywood fell dead. They then turned to Mr. Bunker and ordered him to open the vault. He said that he did not know the combination. As the robbers made demonstrations toward him he ran out of the back door. They fired at him, shooting him through the shoulder. Mr. Wilcox was not interfered with.

While this was transpiring within the people of the city without were doing good work. Two of the robbers were killed outright and one wounded. The wounded man was taken away by his confederates. One of their horses was killed and one captured. The citizens of the city behaved like old veterans, as many of them are. The robbers did not get into the vault nor did they find the cashier's drawer, except the nickel drawer, and a small lot of nickels taken from it was thrown to the floor.

Four of the eight men came to the town before nine, and waited on the south side of the bridge until the other four came into town from Dundas, well mounted and armed with navy revolvers, and with cartridge belts, around their saddles. When the robbers crossed the bridge entering the town they drew their revolvers, and, putting their horses into full gallop, dashed through the streets shouting to the people on the walks to get inside, and, ornamenting their shouts with most fiendish oaths and imprecations. While the three men were engaged in the bank, the others stood on the street threatening to shoot any who interferred and firing several shots harmlessly.

Pistols and guns were quickly secured by the citizens, and a young man named Wheeler, from the window of an opposite building, picked off one of the villains, shooting him through the heart. Another shot, thought to be from Wheeler, immediately after, prostrated another, when the robbers mounted their horses and beat a retreat. A third robber was hit, but escaped. A band of fifty citizens was organized, and headed by Sheriff Harty, started in pursuit. At last accounts the robbers were only twenty-five minutes ahead of the pursuers, and are almost sure to be overtaken.

There are all sorts of rumors as to the robbers, many believing them to be some of the gang heretofore operating in Missouri and Kansas.

ST. PAUL, MINN., September 8.—Fourteen citizens in pursuit of the Northfield robbers overtook them late on Thursday night in a ravine, a short distance from Shieldville. Shots were exchanged, and one of the robbers' horses was killed, but as the robbers had the same night and the citizens were poorly armed they dared not dash into them, and the robbers mounting their dismounted comrade double, took to the woods and were again lost sight of. They were last heard of at Waterville Lake, at two this afternoon, going south toward Ohloman. Parties are at all 400 men in pursuit of them, one band of sixty being less than an hour behind, and it is believed will have them before morning. The tragedy is the all absorbing topic of discussion here to day, and the general impression seems to be that the robbers are members of the famous Younger and James gang. It is certain they first came to this city about two weeks ago, over the river road, and that they have since been seen in different localities in the State, at each place giving different names, and generally different accounts of themselves. In the pocket of one of the robbers killed was found the fine Howard gold watch, a pocket map of Minnesota, a pocket compass and a small amount of money. In the pocket of the other was a fine gold Waltham watch, but no notes were found on the body of either to indicate who they were or where they came from. Governor Pillsbury has offered a reward of $1,500 for the capture of the robbers, or a proportion for each one captured.

The Personnel of the Northfield, Minn., Marauders.

ST. PAUL, September 10.—The latest information from the pursuit of the Northfield robbers is that they have been run out of the woods at Lake Elysian, and across the bridge toward Waterville. Squads of men were sent in various directions, and headed them off. A special train leaves here this evening on the Northern Pacific road, carrying the Chief of Police and twenty-five or thirty picked men. A hundred men are surrounding the country in which they are known are, and it don't seem possible for them to escape. Hazen, a detective in the employ of the American Express Company, sent here from Cincinnati, identified the two dead men by photographs as Charley Pitts and Bill Chadwell. He says, also, the light-haired man, wounded at Northfield, was undoubtedly Frank James. There is no mistake about this being the famous gang operating in Missouri, and if any of them are lucky enough to escape, they will hereafter give Minnesota a wide birth.

Young Man Beaten to Death in Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 8.—During the parade of a Hayes and Wheeler procession on the North Side, last night, John Bothman, a young German about eighteen years of age, who had been playing with some companions, was knocked down by them and kicked in the abdomen so terribly that he died almost instantly. It is not known whether the act was intentional or not, and the perpetrators are as yet undiscovered.

A Murderer's Dying Speech.

ROCHESTER, September 8.—Eighiney, the Oaks Corners murderer, was hanged to-day in Canandaigua. When placed on the scaffold and asked if he had anything to say, he answered: "I have," and called for B. F. Webster, who appeared and listened attentively to Eighiney, who said: "Mr. Webster and fellow-citizens of Ontario county: The people have to look to you for my being here in this place, where I stand to-day. You know what you have done, and you will have it to bear in mind that you brought me to this. You and Mrs. Crandall talked to me, and now I have to suffer the penalty and you go free. You know what I say is the truth. I forgive you and Mrs. Crandall. Always think of it. That is all I have to say." Mr. Webster attempted to reply, but the Sheriff would not allow him.

Quadruple Hanging in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, September 8.—The following dispatch from the scene of the hanging at Fort Smith to-day, was received here this evening: "Fort Smith, Ark., to-day was the scene of another execution in the court yard of the United States District Court in this place, by which four Indians —Osee Sandels, a Cherokee; Sinker Wilson, a Cherokee; Sam Peters, a Choctaw, and Jack Valley, a Peoria Indian—paid the penalty of their crimes, which were committed in the Indian Territory. The number present at the execution was very large. Wagon loads of people commenced pouring into the town on the evening of the previous day, and the streets were literally jammed, but everything passed off in an orderly and quiet manner. At eleven o'clock the prisoners were taken from jail under a strong guard of deputy marshals. On arriving at the gallows, they took the stand assigned them and made preparations for the plunge into eternity. They were seemingly unconscious of their situation. After the death warrants were read and interpreted, religious exercises were held. The prisoners then bid farewell to all the crowd, the ropes were adjusted, the black caps drawn over their faces, and at 11:59 o'clock the drop fell, and four souls were launched from earth into eternity. The *Independent* of this place says: 'This execution is the lives of fifteen who have been executed within a year by the sentence of the same court on the same spot, and on the same gallows—six on the third day of September, 1875, five on the twenty-first day of April, 1876, and four to-day, nine having suffered the extreme penalty of the law in less than five months.

Following is a description of the prisoners and their crimes: Sinker Wilson, a Cherokee, was a medium sized man, weighing 140 pounds, twenty-four years old, five feet five inches high. He was convicted in the United States Court, then held at Van Buren, Crawford county, Arkansas, on the 24 day of December, 1877, of the murder of Datus Cowan, a white boy, and sentenced to be hung on the 7th of February, 1878. About the 15th day of January, prior to the day set for his execution, he made his escape and remained at large nearly nine years, till April, 1876, when he was recaptured. At the last term of the United States Court for the Western District of Arkansas, he was resentenced to be hung on the 8th day of September, 1876. From his age at present, Wilson must have been a mere boy in years when he committed the horrible crime, for when he killed Cowan, the murder warrant was committed some nine years ago. The matter had passed almost from the minds of everyone, and that the prisoner had been suspected of setting fire to a store in the nation where he lived, he might still be at large. In his dying statement he said that he was the author of the murder, and charged its commission to his brother.

Sam Peters, a Choctaw, twenty-eight years of age, five feet eight inches high, weighing about 150 pounds. On the 15th day of October, 1875, James Hanson, who was engaged in tending stock for George Downing, left home in the morning, leaving his wife and child, about four months old, at his home in Hayward prairie, Choctaw nation, and went to Stringtown by railroad, and stayed there until one o'clock in the day. From there he went to Downing and paid him the money he had received for the cattle he had sold. He ate dinner at Downing's late in the afternoon, and intended staying there during the night. He was awakened and informed that his wife was murdered. He went home and the first thing he saw on entering was the body of his wife, whom he had left that morning in good health, laid out in death, a victim of the knife of a brutal assassin. The first person who entered the house after the murder, at out two o'clock in the morning, was the body of Mrs. Hanson lying in the middle of the room in a pool of blood, with her head towards the door, with her baby, four months old, in her arms. She was lying on her right side, her right arm extended on the floor, the baby in her arm, her left arm around the baby, who was crying. Mrs. Hanson was found on examination of the house and its surroundings, everything indicated that the woman had made a desperate struggle to save her life. Blood was found spattered around all the rooms, and on the porch a large pool of blood where she had lain on the floor, blood on the table and on the cradle, on which was the cradle were sweat of blood; blood on the bedposts and one solid sheet of blood between the bed and table; on the porch signs of blood were found, as though it had been slung from a knife. On having out the body the wounds were found to be a large cut just between the hips and ribs on the left side, several inches deep, on her back, a large one on her shoulder, two cuts on the throat just through the skin, and a cut across the arm. The only reason that can be given as the cause of the murder is, that the prisoner offered to shake hands with Hanson, the husband, which was refused. A few days previous to the execution this prisoner made the following statement: Hanson had accused me of stealing a yearling and of breaking into his corn crib and stealing corn and wheat out of it, and I did not do the stealing and was not going to lay under the blame of it. I went to see Hanson; he was not at home; his wife was. I asked her about it, but she couldn't understand me right. She got scared at what I was saying. I had the door closed and my back against it. She came toward the door; I shoved her back; she came up again. I then hit her with a knife in the breast. She turned and I struck her again in the back somewhere. He was asked, "Did you kill her?" The prisoner nodded his head in the affirmative. He was asked again, "Did you kill her, Sam?" and he answered, "I killed her."

Osee Sanders, another of the unfortunates, is a Cherokee Indian, good looking, compleyion light, well made, twenty-nine years old, five feet eleven inches high. Sanders was tried at the March term of the United States Court, convicted and sentenced to be hung on the 21st day of April last. Two days prior to the day set for his execution he was reprieved; him, and the 24 of June last was fixed as the day for his execution. Again prior to the fatal day he was reprieved, and the 9th day of September, 1876, set as the day upon which he was to suffer the penalty of his crimes. He was convicted of the murder of Thomas Carlyle, and the principal witness for the State, who was present at the killing. The main points in testimony were as follows: Carlyle, a white man, who had intermarried with a Cherokee woman, lived in the Indian country twelve miles from Tahlequah. About dark on the 6th of August, Carlyle and his wife were sitting on the gallery between the two houses, when two strangers, with a stranger, rode up and in Cherokee said "Good evening." Carlyle asked them to come in. Sanders did the talking. Carlyle sent his little boy to open the gate. The stranger came into the yard first, Sanders following, and rode directly to where Carlyle was sitting. It was noticed that both Sanders and the other man had pistols in their hands. The stranger caught hold of Carlyle and tried to throw him off his horse. Mrs. Carlyle was going on, Mrs. Carlyle spoke to Sanders, and asked him not to do so. Sanders then threw his pistol over her face and went to where Carlyle and the stranger were struggling. She called her children together and ran to a near by about one hundred and fifty yards from the house and hid in the weeds and grass. As they were going away they heard a pistol shot, and shortly after two more. For three quarters of an hour, everything being quiet, she returned to the house and found her husband dead just at the steps of the porch on the ground. The pocket of his pants were turned inside out. He had had a pocket book with some money in it, which was gone. In looking about the house to see what had been disturbed, it was found that a trunk in which there was kept a pistol and all the warrants and money had been carried away. Neither trunk or contents have ever been seen since. Sanders was persistent in his denial of his participation in the murder to the last.

The last on the list is John Valley, a Peoria Indian, twenty-six years old, five feet ten inches high, weighing about 160 pounds. In this case the proof is very positive, and no doubt as to the murder and who committed the deed. On the 27th day of November, 1875, the prisoner killed one Eli Hackett, a white man, on Spring river, in the Peoria nation. It seems that a few days before the killing a quarrel took place between Hackett and a brother and the mother of Valley, in regard to the payment of some annuity to a little girl, Hackett's child. The child had lived with Hackett's brother, and he [Valley] claimed the money. Hackett being the father also claimed it. Agent Hoag settled it that child and money to Hackett. Some days after Hackett was at the house of John Beavers, about eight in the evening. Beavers, his wife, his two brothers and Hackett were sitting around the fire talking, when the prisoner came in and was invited to sit down after he had been there about a half hour, Valley, without rising, suddenly drew a pistol and not saying a word shot at Hackett twice, the first shot hitting him in the breast; the other struck the chair on which he was sitting. Hackett jumped up and threw his hand to his breast and said "Lord," and went out. Valley remained sitting some time after the shooting, then got up and went out. He confessed his crime, and laid the blame to too much whisky.

A Judge and Minister Arrested for Illicit Distilling.

ST. LOUIS, September 8.—Judge Thomas C. Simpson, of Oregon county, this State, was brought here yesterday charged with illicit distilling, and in default of $5,000 bonds committed to jail. Simpson is judge of both the county and probate courts of Oregon county, is also a Baptist minister, and has borne an excellent reputation.

Fate of a Horse Thief.

CHEYENNE, WY., September 9.—A Mexican called Pedro, who stole two horses at Sidney, was followed by the sheriff of Cheyenne county and two men deputized at Ogallalla, Nebraska, to a point nine miles east of that place, and resisting arrest, was shot and killed. The Mexican fired two or three shots at the two deputies, slightly wounded one in the side and the ball passing through the hat of the other.

Murdered Over a Game of Cards.

NEW YORK September 11.—Caleb D. Weeks, Louis Fries, John Bowman, Matthew Moore and John Spellman were playing cards early this morning in the saloon 1,850 Third avenue. Weeks lost one or two games and charged Spellman with cheating. The latter immediately attacked Weeks and fatally stabbed him. Spellman has been arrested.

A Horse Thief Killed.

OMAHA, NEB., September 11.—A Mexican named Pedro, who stole two horses near Sidney, three days since, was followed by the Sheriff and two deputies from Ogallala, Neb. They came up to him nine miles east this morning, and resisting, he was shot dead.

THE FESTIVAL OF THE FANCY.

Brutal Prize Fight in Kentucky.

The Licked Man Wins by a Foul—Twenty-one Rounds Fought—In Two Parts, Like a Concert—Time, One Hour and Fifty-two Minutes.

THE FIRST FIGHT.

CINCINNATI, September 7.—The point chosen for the fight between Allen and Goss was at Cloverfield, near Walton, Kentucky, on the Louisville Short Line Railroad, eighteen miles from Cincinnati. A crowd of some five hundred was in attendance. Goss and Allen took their places in the ring at seven o'clock. The fight began at 7:35.

First round—Goss stepped to the middle of the ring. Both men sparred cautiously, Goss falling into Allen's trap. The latter then struck out right and left, when he killed Cowan, the murder warrant for Allen, then there was a clinch and a fall, Goss on top. Time, seven minutes.

Second round—Allen struck Goss on the lips, and slightly stunned him. Goss gave Allen some heavy body blows. Goss' mouth was bleeding badly for a fall for Allen.

Third round—There was close fighting. Allen winning. [At this point the militia appeared, but the fighting still continued.]

Fourth round—Exchanges were rapid and heavy. Allen, by a terrible blow on Goss' neck, knocked him down. Time, three minutes.

Fifth round—After considerable sparring, Allen struck out and fell short on Goss' face. In return he received a blow in the stomach. This did not appear to annoy Allen much, and he followed heavily on Goss' body, and a fearful one on one damaged eye. Goss retaliated, and after some sharp half-arm fighting, Goss went down to avoid punishment.

Sixth round—Both men came promptly to the scratch, Allen leading off and getting one in on Goss' face. He repeated this, getting in another blow on the damaged right eye. Allen finally fought Goss down.

Seventh round—At this time, the cries of "the militia" were again heard and louder cries of "go on," "go on," but Epb. Holland, the ring to confer with the commander of the militia. The latter came back, and ordered the men to cease fighting.

Captain Frank Wood, with the Covington Light Guards, reached a point about Walton at seven o'clock, having been carried past the fighting ground by the conductor. Captain Wood stopped the train three miles beyond Walton, and the militia marched back, arriving at eight o'clock. W. G. Lobban, aid to the Governor, went for Eph. Holland, and advised that the fight immediately cease. Holland stated he was a law-abiding man, opposed to bloodshed, and accordingly stopped the fight, after seven rounds had been fought. Holland declares he will make that men fight out the fight before they reach Cincinnati to-night. Neither of the men were much punished at this time.

THE WIND UP.

A suitable place was found on Pat. Lowry's farm, one mile from Walton. A serious fight occurred on the train, between Mallor and Finn, on one side, and Barney Allen and Mallory on the other. Mallory and Finn were badly hurt. A serious riot was at one time threatened, no less than seven pistols being in sight at one time.

At the recommencement of the fight, the Sheriff of Boone county was present, but had not a sufficient force to stop the fight.

The following is an account of the fighting: Eighth round—Goss threw Allen, though the latter was severely punished. Ninth round—Goss forced the fighting. Allen finished the round for himself with a heavy blow on Goss' face. Tenth round—Heavy blows were exchanged, and Goss was forced on the ropes. The fighters were pulled by the seconds. Eleventh round—Goss led the fighting. The hardest fighting was in this round. Twelfth round—Both of Goss' eyes were badly swollen. Allen knocked Goss down. Thirteenth round—Allen delivered a terrific blow on Goss' mouth. Fourteenth round—Goss threw Allen by a clinch, but was claimed, but not allowed. Fifteenth round—Heavy, close fighting. Both were badly punished. Sixteenth round—In closing Allen about the ring Goss slipped and fell unintentionally. Seventeenth round—Goss was knocked over the ropes. Eighteenth round—Goss planted a stinger on Allen's body. Close fighting; foul claimed by Goss, but not allowed. Nineteenth round—Goss slipped and fell; close fighting. Twentieth round—Both men fell. Twenty-first round—In the close fighting Goss fell and was thrown by Allen's weight on his knees. A foul was claimed and allowed.

The fight was decided in favor of Goss at 10:50 A. M. Allen shows little or no injury about the face. Goss is terribly beaten, and is almost blind. Time of fight, one hour and fifty-two minutes.

TOM ALLEN ARRESTED.

CINCINNATI, September 7.—Two trains from the fight to day arrived at Newport at 2:40, were stopped by the authorities, and Tom Allen was at ested.

THE SOLDIERS' REUNION.

The Camp at Caldwell—Meetings, Resolutions and Speeches—The Sham Battle —Close of the Gathering.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CALDWELL, O., September 7, 1876.

The third day of the Soldiers' National Reunion opened dark and threatening, but no rain has fallen up to dark, and the crowd, although rather diminished by the bad condition of the roads, was larger than expected, and the enthusiasm has been kept up until the close of the exercises. Meetings were held forenoon and afternoon in the camp. Resolutions were passed, and speeches made by several prominent men, Hon. L. Danford among the rest.

At two P. M. the troops filed off into a meadow south of the camp and got into line for the sham battle. Buell's Battery, with five brass twelve-pound guns occupied a bluff in front of the line of battle supported by the smaller guns. At the same under which Captain Buell fell at Freeman's Ford. The artillery boys escaped with what the guns were captured, being without horses. Confederations four pounds of coffee, eight pounds of sugar, three pounds of beans, ten pounds of pork or their equivalent, or eight days' rations per man, to be necessary until said Indians are self supporting, such rations in all cases to be given to the head of each separate family; and whenever the Government shall have provided schools on their permanent reservations, no children between the ages of six and fourteen years shall draw rations unless they regularly attend school, sick and infirm children excepted; and whenever such Indians are located on lands suitable for agriculture, there shall be issued only to families of those who labor, the aged, sick and infirm excepted; and as an incentive to industrious habits the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may provide that they shall be furnished in payment for their labor such other articles as are necessary for civilized life. The Government will aid them as far as possible in finding a market for their surplus productions, shall purchase such surplus as may be required for supplying food for those Indians who are unable to sustain themselves, and shall also employ Indians, as far as practicable, in the performance of Government work on their reservation.

Sixth—Whenever the head of a family in good faith shall select an allotment of land, and engage in the cultivation thereof, the Government shall, with his aid, erect a comfortable house thereon; and if said Indians shall remove to such place as may be designated by the Government as their future home within three years, the Government offers to provide the principal chief a good dwelling house, and to improve the morals and industrious habits of said Indians; and the agent, farmer, carpenter, blacksmith and other artisans employed, are permitted to reside within the reservation belonging to the Indians. Parties to this treaty shall be lawfully married and living with their respectives families on said reservation; and no person other than Indians of full blood, whose fitness, morally or otherwise is not conducive to the welfare of said Indians, shall receive any benefit from this or former treaties, and may be expelled from the reservation.

Seventh—The provisions of the treaty, except as herein modified, shall continue in full force, and apply to any country which may hereafter be occupied by said Indians as a home, and Congress shall secure to them an orderly government. They shall be subject to the laws of the United States, and each individual shall be protected in his rights, property, person and life.

Eighth—The Indians shall solemnly pledge themselves, individually and collectively, to observe each and all of the stipulations aforesaid, to select their allotments of land as soon as possible after their removal to their permanent reservation and use their best efforts to learn to cultivate the same, and they do solemnly pledge themselves to at all times maintain peace with the Government and the citizens of the United States, and loyally endeavor to fulfill all the obligations assumed by them under the treaty and the present agreement; and to this end they will, at the request of the President, select so many suitable men from each band to enroll them in maintaining order and peace on the reservation as he may deem necessary, who shall receive such compensation as Congress may provide.

Tenth—In order that the Government may faithfully fulfill the stipulations contained in this agreement for the benefit of said Indians, it is mutually agreed that a census shall be taken in December of each year, and the names of each head of family or adult person shall be registered. No agreement or understanding not in conflicting parties will be binding upon either party until approved by the President and Congress.

At the conclusion of the reading of the proposition, Bishop Whipple addressed the Indians at some length, and was followed by Colonel A. G. Boone. The commission having announced to Red Cloud that rations for a feast would be issued, Red Cloud requested that they be issued at once, and asked that six beeves, ten pounds of sugar and five pounds of coffee for each of the six bands present. The order was given, and the council ended, after the Indians were notified that the Commission had no time to lose.

CHEYENNE, W. T., September 9.—On the 5th inst., at Hay Ey Camp, at Kane's ranche, on Pumpkin creek, near Sidney, was fired on by three Indians at short range, one of the balls passing through his hair. The shooting was done from a little distance, and got his gun and returned the fire. The Indians taking refuge in a washout, did not show back into the ranche, where he had left his gun, but made off. Kane across his knee and cautioned him to be very cool. Scurvy, fever and dysentery have prostrated about 200 soldiers, who have from time to time been carried on ox teams. A sufficiency of medical supplies is still more alarming fact. Milder weather has been the God-send which has prevented terrible mortality.

In ten days later the average temperature of this climate will have become low, and the troops have yet to make a march of 200 miles to Fort Lincoln, reached only by a single road, over a country almost destitute of wood, and a fearful one on one damaged eye. Goss retaliated, and after some sharp half-arm fighting, Goss went down to avoid punishment.

Sixth round—Both men came promptly to the scratch, Allen leading off and getting one in on Goss' face. He repeated this, getting in another blow on the damaged right eye. Allen finally fought Goss down.

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At the recommencement of the fight, the Sheriff of Boone county was present, but had not a sufficient force to stop the fight.

The following is an account of the fighting: Eighth round—Goss threw Allen, though the latter was severely punished. Ninth round—Goss forced the fighting. Allen finished the round for himself with a heavy blow on Goss' face. Tenth round—Heavy blows were exchanged, and Goss was forced on the ropes. The fighters were pulled by the seconds. Eleventh round—Goss led the fighting. The hardest fighting was in this round. Twelfth round—Both of Goss' eyes were badly swollen. Allen knocked Goss down. Thirteenth round—Allen delivered a terrific blow on Goss' mouth. Fourteenth round—Goss threw Allen by a clinch, but was claimed, but not allowed. Fifteenth round—Heavy, close fighting. Both were badly punished. Sixteenth round—In closing Allen about the ring Goss slipped and fell unintentionally. Seventeenth round—Goss was knocked over the ropes. Eighteenth round—Goss planted a stinger on Allen's body. Close fighting; foul claimed by Goss, but not allowed. Nineteenth round—Goss slipped and fell; close fighting. Twentieth round—Both men fell. Twenty-first round—In the close fighting Goss fell and was thrown by Allen's weight on his knees. A foul was claimed and allowed.

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TOM ALLEN ARRESTED.

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THE SOLDIERS' REUNION.

The Camp at Caldwell—Meetings, Resolutions and Speeches—The Sham Battle —Close of the Gathering.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CALDWELL, O., September 7, 1876.

The third day of the Soldiers' National Reunion opened dark and threatening, but no rain has fallen up to dark, and the crowd, although rather diminished by the bad condition of the roads, was larger than expected, and the enthusiasm has been kept up until the close of the exercises. Meetings were held forenoon and afternoon in the camp. Resolutions were passed, and speeches made by several prominent men, Hon. L. Danford among the rest.

At two P. M. the troops filed off into a meadow south of the camp and got into line for the sham battle. Buell's Battery, with five brass twelve-pound guns occupied a bluff in front of the line of battle supported by the smaller guns. At the same signal the battery opened on the infantry, half a mile distant, and as the latter steadily advanced poured volley after volley of shell and shrapnel. When within a proper distance, opened fire and with cheers rushed up the bluff and finally captured the battery. The flag that had been carried all day was even now moving off with the vast crowd. All has gone off pleasantly and without accident, and the third National Soldiers' Reunion has placed itself on record as a complete success.

The following telegram was received from Governor Hayes: "I regret that I shall not be able to attend the reunion of my comrades of the Union army, to be held at Caldwell. The services rendered by them can never be overestimated. They and their comrades saved this nation and fought successfully the battle of freedom for all mankind. They and their work will ever be gratefully remembered and honored throughout the world.

[Signed] "R. B. HAYES."

An appropriate answer was forwarded to Governor Hayes by order of the camp. It was decided to hold another reunion next year at Caldwell.

THE SIOUX WAR.

Hostiles Scattered and Seeking Food.

Probable End of the Campaign.

A Council with Indians at Red Cloud.

Some of the More Prominent Red Men Present—The Government's Proposition—Rations Issued for a Feast—Their Deliberations Not Yet Concluded.

CHICAGO, September 8.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Bismarck special says dispatches from Crook's command, dated September 5, Headwaters of Heart river, thirty miles from the Little Missouri and one hundred miles from Fort Lincoln, reached here by courier to-day. After separation from Terry on August 24th, Crook followed the trail leading south some 200 miles, experiencing much delay on account of heavy and continuous cold rains. Considerable sickness exists, and the troops are greatly disengaged. When the command was camped on the 5th, the Indians seem to have scattered in many directions. The troops were on short rations, and horses much broken down. The command was making for the Black Hills, and will await supplies there. In the meantime scouting in that country and taking care of any hostiles found there. Terry, it is supposed, is still following the northern trail on the north bank of the Yellows one.

HEART RIVER, D. T., September 5, }
ONE HUNDRED MILES FROM BIS- }
MARCK, D. T., September 9, 1876. }

The large hostile force of Sioux Indians which has followed Sitting Bull during the summer has broken into small parties and dispersed, with the exception of his own personal band, of about 400 braves, who, it is probable, have before this crossed the Missouri river.

According to the latest intelligence from General Terry, a large party of them was checked in attempting to ford the Yellowstone by a detachment of infantry under Lieutenant Rice.

The two columns of troops separated on August 24, General Terry moving back to the valley of the Yellowstone and proceeded down its left bank in order to strike the retreating Indians and prevent their escape toward the Canadian frontier.

General Crook has marched nearly eastward until the present, making a short diversion on Beaver Creek, on the main trail of the Sioux. The scouts meanwhile, having at their head Captain Jack and guard, made several daring explorations in the front, and it has positively been determined that numerous small trails trend to the country leading toward the different agencies.

It is impracticable to further hunt the enemy with the troops now in the field, who are worn out by fatigue, exposure and privation and hardship. They have been thirty two days with no other shelter than one blanket for each man, in repeated cold storms of rain and hail and snow.

Scurvy, fever and dysentery have prostrated about 200 soldiers, who have from time to time been carried on ox teams. A sufficiency of medical supplies is still more alarming fact. Milder weather has been the God-send which has prevented terrible mortality.

In ten days later the average temperature of this climate will have become low, and the troops have yet to make a march of 200 miles to Fort Lincoln, reached only by a single road, over a country almost destitute of wood, and a fearful one on one damaged eye. Goss retaliated, and after some sharp half-arm fighting, Goss went down to avoid punishment.

Sixth round—Both men came promptly to the scratch, Allen leading off and getting one in on Goss' face. He repeated this, getting in another blow on the damaged right eye. Allen finally fought Goss down.

Seventh round—At this time, the cries of "the militia" were again heard and louder cries of "go on," "go on," but Epb. Holland, the ring to confer with the commander of the militia. The latter came back, and ordered the men to cease fighting.

Captain Frank Wood, with the Covington Light Guards, reached a point about Walton at seven o'clock, having been carried past the fighting ground by the conductor. Captain Wood stopped the train three miles beyond Walton, and the militia marched back, arriving at eight o'clock. W. G. Lobban, aid to the Governor, went for Eph. Holland, and advised that the fight immediately cease. Holland stated he was a law-abiding man, opposed to bloodshed, and accordingly stopped the fight, after seven rounds had been fought. Holland declares he will make that men fight out the fight before they reach Cincinnati to-night. Neither of the men were much punished at this time.

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1876.

THE nomination of ROBINSON as the Democratic candidate for Governor of New York is of a piece with the nomination of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS in Massachusetts. The same cunning hand is in it, and the trick will incur the same indignant reprobation of the people. In each case, behind the man stands the party, whose views he is bound to carry out.

THE "Boys in Blue" of the Seventeenth ward of Baltimore, whose meeting was entirely broken up by TILDEN roughs, have publicly announced that they were taken completely by surprise; that they never dreamed that a murderous assault would be made upon them; that hereafter they will "Hold the Fort" at all hazards, and organize one of the largest companies ever seen in that city. That leaven will work all through the North.

THE Democratic party is still controlled by the same malignant spirit with which it was oppressed in the days when its leaders denounced the Union soldiers as "LINCOLN'S hirelings," and derided their great martyr President as a "baboon." The Buffalo *Courier*, the leading Democratic journal of Western New York, says:

> The bounty debt was a Republican swindle—a debt created from false pretenses—a speculation on the patriotism of the people and their gratitude to the soldiers!

THE foreign commerce of New York city last week was: Merchandise imports, $4,117,698; produce exports, $6,417,217, and specie exports $156,000. The total imports of merchandise since January 1, this year, were $203,815,094, against $240,086,300 for the corresponding period in 1875, and $288,867,563 in 1874. The total exports of produce were $180,068,420, against $173,158, 976 in 1875, and $203,734,400 in 1874, and the total exports of specie were $39,479,128, against $61,882,672 in 1875, and $42,152,639 in 1874.

WHEN those Democratic papers which insist that the result in Maine was a Democratic victory have gotten over their exultation, they will please turn their attention to the following interesting problem: In the year ended June 30, 1874, the exports from Duluth were valued at $13,819; in the year ended with June, 1875, they were $180,555. This was a growth of 1,200 per cent. In what time, at this rate of growth, the exports from the whole country remaining stationary for the convenience of Duluth, would Duluth absorb the entire export trade?

THIS is the contemptuous way in which one of the smachest Democratic papers in the country spits upon the anti Chinese plank in the National Democratic platform:

> No matter what demagogues may say to curry favor with an Irish mob, without the Chinese the industries of the Pacific coast would be paralyzed. While the cereal crops could not be got in—the wheat would be left standing, the grapes would rot on the vine, and the wool moulder on the backs of the sheep. You never see a Chinese tramp. The Chinaman works for less than a white laborer, and does not require an overseer or a gang-master. The average white man will give a fair day's work for a fair wage unless he is held in check by a time-book.

How does "the average white man" who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow, relish this wanton insult?

A SUFFICIENT answer to the slanderous reports of the Democracy about the alleged heathenish and immoral propensities of the colored race, is to be found in the fact that in Georgetown county, South Carolina, where the Republican majority is overwhelmingly large, there is almost perfect quietude and peace. The total population of the county as taken in 1875, is given at 17,676. Of this number 2,929 are whites and 14,747 are colored. There are about 600 white voters and 3,119 colored voters, or about five Republicans to one Democrat, and notwithstanding this large preponderance in favor of the colored people there is not an instance on record where the least threat or intimidation has been thrown out to the white voter, but all vote, with a few exceptions, the Democratic ticket. Will the Democratic press explain why these Republican voters are not now following the example of the Democrats of the interior counties, and threatening and abusing their neighbors as is done by the white-

SOME days ago the Democratic press made a great flourish over the announcement that while Governor HENDRICKS had refused to meet Senator MORTON in joint debate in Indiana, he was altogether willing and anxious to tackle Hon. WILLIAM A. WHEELER, the Republican candidate for Vice President, in such manner. The Chairman of the Indiana State Republican Committee thereupon called the attention of the Chairman of the Democratic committee to the statement, and inquired whether it was official or authorized, for it it was, Mr. WHEELER would be glad to meet HENDRICKS at once and would leave the East for Indiana at the time selected. Chairman responded that the statement was unauthorized, and that HENDRICKS would not consent to meet Mr. WHEELER in a joint canvass. The Democrats evidently fear the effect of the latter's appearance in Indiana at the present time, knowing that he would be more than a match for HENDRICKS, who very naturally declines to suffer martyrdom in the interest of his party.

THERE would seem to be no possible means of escape for TILDEN from the abyss into which he has fallen in the matter of his income returns to the Government. Information, it is stated, has recently reached the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from Government officials in Michigan, which raises a strong suspicion of fraud upon the Treasury in that quarter. It appears that the New York iron mine in that State, in which he owns a three-fourth interest, shipped from 1865 to 1871, both inclusive, 375,177 tons of iron ore. Estimating the profit on that number of tons to be one dollar per ton, and it is asserted that it could not have been less than two dollars or more than five dollars per ton, TILDEN'S profit at seventy-five cents, three-fourths interest, in round numbers would be $281,382. TILDEN paid an income tax of $15,000 for seven years, this being the amount guessed at by the assessor in the absence of any return. What became, during that period, of his enormous profits from the source in question? Was that, also, absorbed by "his brother?"

THERE is not the slightest doubt that the leaders of the South contemplate a grand raid upon the public treasury to make good their losses of the war. There are at present embodied in bills actually introduced in Congress, printed and referred to committees, exclusive of special private bills for the relief of individuals, claims running up into the billions. Here are three:

House bill No. 3,145, to refund direct tax paid by Southern States	$2,492,110
House bill No. 232, to refund cotton tax	68,072,338
House bill No. 2,364, to pay for property used or occupied in the South during the war	2,400,000,000
Total	$2,470,564,448

Of the direct tax, levied in 1861, the North paid $15,000,000. The South has paid less than half its share, and the bill refunds what has been paid. The House of Representatives has not yet passed these bills, because a Republican Senate and a Republican President stand in the way, but they are submitted in the interest of that "United South" to which the Democratic party just now confesses so lively a sense of obligation. Of course the members who introduced these bills—they number one hundred and eighty in all—will vote for them. And it is a legitimate inference that the men who on all other questions and occasions during the late session of Congress showed themselves the willing tools of the South would, should they again occupy seats in that body, vote for them, also. The members from the Twenty-second and Twenty third districts of this State throughout the last session fetched and carried for the Southern Brigadiers" like spaniels. What action, in case of re election, do they propose to take with regard to these bills? The voters of their respective districts want to know.

AN ENCOURAGING sign of the times is that the Eastern banks have within the past two weeks been called upon to negotiate a large amount of business paper. The New York *Express* says that the offerings of such paper, considering the long reigning dullness, almost reminds the cashiers and boards of directors and discount committees of old times, so changed is the aspect of affairs from loaning money at two, two and a-half and three per cent. on call, to the invitation to discount legitimate business paper in large amounts at the legal seven per cent. Most of this paper is of a purely business character which, better than anything else, indicates the change of a few weeks. Many of the New York city banks have been investing largely in Government bonds, which, of course, yield a comparatively high rate of interest, but a very decided advance on the two and a-half per cent. on call which has been about the only bank music heard for so many months past. There is also a decidedly stronger tone to the market for all stocks and securities. Once let it be understood that "hard pan" has been reached and the upward course will be followed surely if slowly. The advance in prices, though in some instances marked, is merely an indication of the better feeling prevailing. The New York *Nation*, which is by no means addicted to looking on the bright side of things, noting, in its last issue, the general feeling which exists among business men and financiers that in the matter of "hard times" the country has reached the turning point, and that the symptoms of a favorable reaction are now unmistakably apparent, says that the only thing required to make "good times come again" is a restoration of confidence among the capitalists. *They* hold the money, and now that they begin to feel that investments in industrial, commercial or speculative enterprises will be safe, the people generally may look for a turn in affairs for the better.

HOPKINS.

It would never do to personally solicit or beg the suffrages of our sturdy Republicans in their smoke-begrimed workshops and manufactories "clad in complete steel," or with lavendar scented kids, gold-rimmed eye glasses and the other appointments of a man of rank and fashion, and of some ancestral pretensions, who has, as it is said, amassed a large fortune by financial speculations of the TILDEN species. Hence we now have Mr. HOPKINS in plain clothes, but none the less does he appear in an assumed character and disguised for a purpose. He is making what his Chief strongly urges as the correct thing for the faithful everywhere to do in the present canvass, a "still-hunt," and is engaged in quietly seeking to purloin the suffrages of his political opponents. Thus humbly attired, he presents himself not as the Democratic candidate, and the very head and front of that ticket in this district, but in disguises as protean and as fantastic as those of Doctor VALENTINE or Signor BLITZ. In the long run, while his party and the St. Louis platform, on which he stands and which he adopts, are essentially free trade. Of course, in this Republican stronghold, Mr. HOPKINS, although a Democrat, understands which way the wind blows, and any other policy would be clearly suicidal. His position on the tariff is quite analogous to the grotesque attitude of his party on the currency question. Mr. HOPKINS is also a "Discriminator" and bitterly assails, as he alleges, to the policy of the railroads centering in this city. His crimination is of several sorts. It is well to discriminate between the true and the false, between patriotism and demagogism, between the Republican party and modern Democracy. But to the average mind it seems strange that this great discriminator yet supports, with all his might and main, SAMUEL JONES TILDEN, of New York, for President, who for years has been the paid counsel of some of these very railroads, and a stockholder and influential director in others. Perhaps no one man in the country has personally contributed to the very interests under which our people now labor more than TILDEN. This is notorious. Here, however, Mr. HOPKINS "discriminates" in favor of his own party. He is also a Reformer and an Indignant Tax Payer. These are his great specialties, and next to seeing OWENS as JOHN UNIT, or Mr. RAYMOND as Colonel SELLERS, we know of no performances which have so won our admiration or contributed to the general public amusement. Viewing it with a critic's eye, and with an unbiased mind, it is difficult to decide in which of these *rotes* Mr. HOPKINS excels. As a reformer and indignant tax payer his attitudes really first-class, were it not that there are certain incongruities in his acting. He is disposed to "reform" the Republicans into Democrats and to beguile and seduce them into voting for the Democratic candidates. No reformations of the opposite kind—of Democrats into Republicans, have to our knowledge been attempted by him to this date. If there are any cases on record we should like to hear of them. This, to say the least of it, engenders suspicions as to Mr. H.'s sincerity. Besides he continues [illegible] TWEED for the Presidency. This, too, has an ugly look. Nor have we heard of any indignation vented by him upon the Democratic candidate for cheating the Government out of the tax upon his income of many thousands of dollars. His indignation seems to assume a one-sided aspect, creditable to his political shrewdness, but not otherwise commendable.

Upon the whole, we think it not be better for Mr. HOPKINS to cease dodging about our workshops and manufactories, disguised as a plain, unassuming man of no particular political faith or convictions, and lay aside his tariff trumpery, discrimination hobby, the cap and bells of the reformer, and the tragic robes of an outraged tax-payer, and appear in his real character as the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district? Let him be true to his honest convictions, if he has any, and not seek, by false pretenses, to purloin the votes of his political opponents, with whom he has not a feeling or emotion of sympathy in common.

PROTECTION.

Does protection protect? is a question that free traders never tire of asking; and which tariff advocates, over and over again, have sought fairly to answer in the affirmative. An English manufacturer, who has just returned home from the Centennial Exhibition, writes a letter to the London *Times*, in which he gives a most emphatic answer to the above interrogatory. He expresses his conviction that America is soon to become very much the most formidable competitor England has ever known; that Americans have made surprising progress in perfecting their manufactures; that their love for foreign goods is weakening year by year; that their manufacturers will never rest till their silks, their carpets and their woolen goods are equal in all respects to those of England or the Continent; that silk and carpet manufactories have been erected within the present year, the products of which threaten to supplant even the finest grades of foreign goods, and that the European producer holds the American market by a tenure which grows every year more precarious. The same writer states that the Philadelphia Exhibition will reveal to the world the excellence of American products, and thus pave the way for their wider reception; that the fall in the price of labor, and other causes, have enabled America to compete successfully with the foreign manufacturer; that her protective policy has made her a great manufacturing nation, soon to be independent of foreign supplies; that with abundant capital, and an ample supply of disciplined and intelligent labor, she enters the arena as a competitor with England in all the foreign markets of which England has heretofore enjoyed a virtual monopoly. The correspondent further states that there is a growing belief among Americans that the tariff is a hindrance to foreign competition, and that a very common opinion now is that protection, indispensable at first, has become unnecessary, at least to the existing extent, and would soon become injurious; and that there is a growing desire to have the tariff gradually reduced.

The doctrine of the protectionists is, that a tariff is not only "indispensable at first," but essential first, last and all the time. British free traders, and their allies of the Democratic party, are very willing to have the tariff "gradually reduced," or summarily abolished. So the St. Louis Convention declared for free trade, following the efforts made by the last Congress to exclude from the revenue system entirely the principle of protection to American industry. The Republicans in Congress stood firm for protection, and the bill has gone over to the next session. If the Democratic party comes fully into power, it will make short work of the protective system, and the business of the country will sustain a shock to which the effects of the late panic will be trifling. The Republican party has taught that protection, steadily adhered to, would render this nation able to compete in manufactures with any nation in Europe, and the soundness of that teaching is being fully verified. It is being admitted at the mouths of British free-traders themselves, as has just been shown. What this country needs is not a "gradual reduction" of the tariff, but such protection as will foster every branch of American industry; enable our manufacturers to employ the best possible skill and pay the mechanic and the laborer the highest possible price for their labor. The thoroughly skilled, experienced and intelligent mechanic—with capacity to design new forms, apply new principles, invent new appliances—with ability to perfect every product and cheapen the processes of manufacture, is eminently deserving of a large share of the profits realized from his brain and his muscle. The Republican doctrine is to secure him ample compensation for such skill and toil: the Democratic free trade policy is to leave him without protection, and compel him to labor at the low wage standard prevailing in Europe. Republicans should remember that the tariff question is still a live issue, and one in which the working class are specially interested. If protection is to be continued at all, it must be perpetuated by a Republican President and a Republican Congress. The Democratic party is pledged to free trade, and no Republican should be guilty of the folly of voting for either HOPKINS or COCHRAN, who, in order to creep into place and power, present the anomaly of so called tariff candidates standing upon a free trade platform. Such an absurdity should not be countenanced for a moment, as it would not only be grossly inconsistent, but fraught with great danger.

MAINE.

"Oh have you heard the news from Maine,
Good news and true!
Thirteen thousand and that's O. K.
For Hayes the true and Wheeler too.
And with them we'll beat little Sham, Sham,
Sham is a used up man.
And with them we will whistle little Sham!"

The news from Maine is glorious. Notwithstanding the "still hunt" of TILDEN, and the quiet use of his barrel of money, the Democrats have simply roused the Republicans to action, and stirred them into giving more than their usual majority.

The majority last year was but little over 3,000; this year it is 13,000, and the highest majorities, on a full vote, in past years, have rarely exceeded 11,000. The full vote of the State has been polled, and the Republican majority is fully maintained.

The victory includes all five Congressmen. There was disaffection in REED'S district and an independent candidate in HALE'S; but both of the Republican candidates go through by about the usual majorities.

The result proves what we have all along felt to be the case, that the people are all right, and that very little excitement is needed to bring them out. TILDEN has operated very quietly, has collected the names of all doubtful voters, has plastered the State with his lying documents, and has furnished his greedy followers with money galore; but all he has been able to accomplish is the poll of a full party vote. The intelligent people of the State have defeated all attempts to mystify or mislead them; and very properly mistrusting the Democracy, have continued their adhesion to the only party that is able to save them.

MAINE leads. It was a hotly fought campaign, and a splendid Republican victory is the result. The Democrats made desperate efforts to keep Governor CONNOR'S majority where it was last year. Very few of the Democratic leaders placed the Republican majority above six thousand, and most of them confessed that they should be pretty well supported if the loss exceeded these figures. Incomplete returns indicate, however, a majority of from twelve to thirteen thousand on the Governorship, while the Republicans, in spite of a serious division in two Congressional districts, send an unbroken delegation to Congress, and carry both branches of the Legislature by considerably increased majorities. Surely this is a triumph worth rejoicing over. The Democrats spared no expense to carry the State. Money was lavished with great profusion. Every Democrat absent from the State was taken home, his expenses paid, and a liberal allowance made for his time. The effect of this decisive victory cannot fail to be exceedingly salutary on the campaign in Ohio and Indiana, since it will very materially increase the confidence and add to the votes of the Republicans in those States. The correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Maine a few days before the election, set forth very plainly the reason why the Republicans would not be able to roll up one of their old-time majorities. The voters were not there. He said:

> Any apparent gains which the Democrats may make will not be any actual change in the political views of the people. Maine voters are not "open to conviction," and a political conversion is a rare event. A hot, sharp campaign changes [illegible] change in their views respecting his character and abilities, and he was all the more ardent in their support. The Democratic candidate, Mr. Wright, has indeed no enthusiasm in his favor. His nomination, like the others on the ticket, is generally looked upon with distrust, not so much on account of the strength of the self-threatening ascendancy of the old rebel element of the country which the responsible men among the Democratic voters fear. In other words, the Democratic elections and minor issues enter into the contests, all of which are favorable to Republican success. Taking the situation throughout, there is every encouragement of success. The Republicans, however, are not to be caught napping, and are doing active work at all points. D. B. R. K.

"PENNSYLVANIA'S DAY."

Proclamation by Governor Hartranft—A Public Holiday Recommended.

HARRISBURG, September 12.—The following proclamation was issued by Governor Hartranft to-day:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I, John F. Hartranft, Governor of said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The United States Centennial Commission has invited the several States to assist in celebrating the International Exposition, held in honor of the one-hundredth anniversary of the independence of the United States, by setting apart a suitable day for the delivery of addresses illustrative of the growth and progress of the original colonies since 1776 and of their sister States since their foundation, to the intent that the evidence of this progress of each State may be placed upon record in the beginning of the second century of the Republic; now, therefore, I, John F. Hartranft, Governor of Pennsylvania, having set apart Thursday, the 28th day of September, 1876, being the one hundredth anniversary of the adoption in convention of the first Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby recommend to the citizens and authorities of the counties, boroughs and towns of the Commonwealth that the said 28th day of September, 1876, be held and observed as a State holiday, and that the municipal and county authorities take action for the public observance of the day by inviting their people, by proclamation or otherwise, as to them shall seem most proper, to assemble in Philadelphia, to take part in the ceremonies of the day, and I do hereby invite all the citizens of Pennsylvania and their descendants residing in other sections of the United States, and the citizens of other States now visiting or residing in the State, to be present and assist in making the day a memorable one in the annals of the Commonwealth.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, the 12th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy six and of the Commonwealth the one hundred and first.

By the Governor.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

M. S. QUAY, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Centennial Visitors Slandered.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The following is from the Washington *Capital*, a leading Democratic paper of Washington city, whose editor in chief is the notorious bribe-taking lobbyist Don Piatt, of moth-eaten fame. It may be well enough for the public to know that the honest citizens of Washington denounce the statement as infamously false and a slander upon the honest yeomanry of the country. So far, the Centennial visitors to Washington have acted as ladies and gentlemen should do, and we have yet to hear of the first act unbecoming a lady or gentleman. By giving publicity to this you will be doing right and oblige a

SPECTATOR.

The ill-bred, ill-fed, beggardly mob that drifts into Washington daily on its return from the Centennial to its Western home, is about the severest criticism on our nation's prosperity and our national breeding ever suffered by an all wise Providence to live, or allowed by a sensible generation to thrid the paths of life; a memento of the smallness of humanity. When we say the average Centennial visitor is meaner than a dead dog rolled in tan bark, we are doing a gross injustice to the dog, and fail utterly to convey the genuine character of this strange class of people. Rude, dirty, mean and hungry, an army of starved grasshoppers would be balm of Gilead in their stead. They carry their provender in their pockets, eat it on the curbstones, and leave the city when their larder plays out. One species of their boorishness the *Star* very neatly criticises as follows:

"Nearly all the Centennial visitors to the Treasury Department, particularly the men, will pass in standing order down of rooms in which the female employees are at work. One sentimental youth asked the doorkeeper at the main entrance to-day 'if he could go in and see the girls.' He went in, planted himself at the door of the currency division and feasted his eyes with much evident satisfaction. It may be well to remind these well meaning but ill-bred admirers of the beautiful that 'those girls' are mostly ladies by birth and education."

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward, Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.

ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.

ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.

ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. MCELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh

ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. MCGILL, West Deer township.

ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.

TREASURER,
WM. MCCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.

CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

STATE NEWS.

Barnum's show is again on the road in the Eastern counties.

The tobacco growers of Lancaster have formed an association.

The Tamaqua *Item* establishment was sold at sheriff's sale for $600.

The survivors of the Third Pennsylvania Regiment will hold a reunion at Altoona on the 23d inst.

This is to warn the public that a convention of brass bands will be held at Corry, September 15.

A Reading firm manufacture 150 dozen apple-parers per week, and find a ready market for them.

There were 320 deaths in Philadelphia, last week, a decrease of twenty five from the previous week.

The Hayes clubs of Delaware county have an aggregate membership of 1,765, and are daily increasing.

The Ward House, at Towanda, was burned on Friday. The loss is probably covered by insurance.

The Philadelphia *Public Record* has been enlarged, and is now set in larger type than that formerly used.

Mr. Edward Whitman, a well-known citizen of Readinr, died on the 8th inst., aged seventy-five years.

Karl Kuch, a young man of Erie, accidentally shot and killed himself while hunting, on the 8th inst.

The Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry will hold their semi-annual reunion at Kittanning on Saturday next.

The Brazilian Centennial Commissioners have been making a tour of inspection in the Wyoming coal region.

A Titusville young lady, who had been the victim of a male slanderer, gave him a severe cowhiding on the 11th inst.

Elliot Seaburn, of Washington, attempted suicide on the 8th inst., by cutting his throat. He will probably recover.

Miss Mary Goranflo, of Allentown, committed suicide by hanging, on the 8th inst. Insanity. She was forty years old.

A boy named Dolan was choked to death at Cherry Ridge, Wayne county, on Thursday, by a bean which lodged in his throat.

An infant child of Mr. John Allen, of Midway, Washington county, was drowned on the 8th inst., by falling into a tub of water.

A Seidersville chicken thief was nearly blown away by a spring-gun in the henhouse of Mr. Daniel Nace, last Thursday night.

The Williamsport *Gazette* says there are logs enough in the Susquehanna boom and above it in the river to make 20,000,000 feet of lumber.

A new disease destroying cattle has appeared in Lebanon county. The nerve of the eye seems to die from within, and the eye becomes white.

John Shires, of Conwall, Lebanon county, while gunning, stopped to rest, and almost sat down on a snake seven feet long. He shot it at once.

The Pennsylvania Ministerium, the oldest Lutheran Synod in the country, added 5,615 new members to the number of its communicants last year.

Mrs. Mathen Linn, of North Strabane township, Washington county, died on the 8th inst., from injuries received in a fall two days before. She was an aged lady.

Morrow B. Lowry is putting up a large building in Erie, and it is to be perfectly fire proof. The Meadville *Republican* says that is just the kind of a building the old sinner will need hereafter.

A two-year-old child of John Becker, at Springville, Lancaster county, walked into a tub of coals left in the fire place, after a kettle of apple butter had been removed, and was so severely burned that it died.

A farmer on the Lehigh Mountain back of Bethlehem, had a poor woman arrested and fined $10 last week for taking a few apples. The indignant crowd in the 'Squire-office made up the amount, gave it to her, and the 'Squire and constable threw in the costs.

Miss Emma Drum, of Main township, Columbia county, was burned to death last week. Her clothing took fire while she was washing at some distance from the house, and before she reached it she was enveloped in flames. The poor creature lingered in the last and died crying "Lord save me."

Robert L. Casey, who killed "Turk" Riley, in self defense, at Tamaqua, is serving a life term in the Rhode Island State Prison for the murder of his wife, at Newport. He supposed her to be guilty of adultery, and dragging her before her children made her confess and then killed her. He is said to be becoming insane.

Machinery Hall in the Centennial Grounds will probably be purchased by public spirited citizens of Philadelphia for the purpose of future exhibitions, mass meetings, public ceremonies, celebrations, etc. Its great size and excellent adaptation for such purposes will probably make it a profitable investment for the purchasers and a permanent advantage to the city.

The Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* says: On account of the rapid accumulation of money in their vaults several of the Williamsport national banks have ceased paying interest on deposits, and it is expected that others will soon follow suit. This decision may be the means of diverting money into other channels, and thereby lower the rates of interest, which will be hailed as an encouraging sign of returning prosperity.

A party of rascals are traveling the country over, getting farmers to sign their names to contracts for a new patent steam apparatus for cooking food for stock. The farmers are appointed agents for certain territory, and agree to sell four machines in four years, which agreement they think they are signing, but which in reality turns out to be nothing more or less than a promissory note of from one to three hundred dollars. Look out for these fellows.

While some boys were playing base ball one day last week, in Catasauqua, a ball was thrown toward two children of James McMahon, who were standing at some distance watching the game. It struck Mary, a seventeen months' old child, in the stomach. The child cried loudly and acted as if in great pain. During the night it was very restless, and at seven o'clock on the following morning went into convulsions, and remained in such a state until four o'clock in the afternoon, when death ended its sufferings.

Mrs. Sartoris sailed for home in the Celtic on the 7th and will probably be here on Saturday. The President and family will then leave Long Branch to visit some friends and see the Centennial. They do not intend to return to Washington until the 10th of October, as the President and some other members of the family have had a slight touch of malaria from the last prolonged stay in the hot and ague stricken capital. Mrs. Sartoris is very devoted to her new home in England and fond of her new surroundings.

The Johnstown *Tribune* says: The township of Jackson, in this county, is the equal, if not the superior of Londonderry township, Bedford county, in the matter of producing wonders. The latest attraction which the former offers in the way of something out of the usual line, is the progeny of four families, residing on adjoining farms in that district. The aggregate of children born to the parents foots up forty-two, of whom thirty-eight are living and four are dead. Only one of the entire number yet in existence has attained his majority, while the age of the parents range from thirty-five to forty years. If there is any district in the State that can equal this, we would like to hear of it.

POLITICS IN PHILADELPHIA.

A Democratic Break Down—Intelligent Democrats Unwilling to Trust the Government to Rebel Leaders and Their Northern Vassals—The Congressional Nominations—Ever-Brightening Prospects of Republican Success.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, September 8, 1876.

The heightening prospects of a general break down of the Democratic campaign throughout the entire country is even more potently felt amongst the Bourbons of Philadelphia. There is an element of intelligence in that party here which sees the direful effects that a Democratic ascendancy must have upon the financial and business interests of the Commonwealth as well as upon the nation at large. The exhibit which the Southern rebel chiefs and their Northern vassals made of themselves in the House of Representatives, was in itself an indisputable evidence of the hidden purposes of the Democratic party were it to secure the control of the different branches of the Government, but more recent events in party manipulation have increased this distrust. A careful review of the opinions expressed by influential gentlemen, gives signs of a glorious report from the city of Penn on the night of the November election. The Democracy in their local canvass are as badly demoralized as in their national. In every election district of the city they are wrangling amongst themselves, and governed in their selection of candidates by the manipulation of rings and a conflict for spoils, as if they were certain of success. On the other hand the Republicans are harmonious and united. Their nominations are men of character and experience, as well as standing in the community. The Republicans are certain of carrying four districts; the First, ably represented in the present Congress by Chapman Freeman, has again placed his name at the head of the ticket. Mr. Freeman, though a new member, never failed to defend the interests of his constituents and the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, when attacked by the political Huns in the lower branch of Congress. His speech against the free trade monstrosity, so vigorously pressed by the Democratic party, was full of valuable information and sound doctrine. His renomination, which will be followed by an election, was therefore a fitting recognition of service. In the Second district the renomination of Charles O'Neil was another recognition of useful public service. The long connection of Mr. O'Neil with Congressional affairs, and his sturdy defense of Pennsylvania's interests in the halls of national legislation, have certainly filled by persons of foreign birth, by whom every year a larger and larger percentage of the unskilled labor in New England is performed; but from this latter class the Democracy can party gets very few recruits. For these reasons I said that the voters who formerly made it an easy thing for Maine to give the Republican candidates from 15,000 to 20,000 majority in a Presidential year are no longer here. Every year the number of old men among the Republican voters is proportionately greater.

Democratic pretense has been fitly rebuked in that State. The verdicts of Vermont and Maine have cheered every patriotic heart. Now let the Republicans of other States keep the ball rolling.

DEMOCRACY reigns supreme in New York city, and can follow its political bent more fully than any where else in the country. Its aid to treason and rebellion, wherever it dared to extend it, was as notorious as infamous, and since the war, whenever it has had the power, it has never failed to show its preference for rebels over Union men. On this point there is abundant evidence, not only in the disposition of the officers by the Democratic House of Representatives at Washington, but wherever Democrats, either as individuals or as a party, have the power to favor their "Southern friends." A few instances in New York city will suffice to illustrate this point: BURTON N. HARRISON, the private secretary of JEFF. DAVIS, while the arch-traitor was "President of the Confederacy," is now the private secretary of the Democratic Mayor of New York. General SMITH, who was educated at the public expense at West Point, left the North to join the rebel army, and was so conspicuous in his efforts to destroy the country as to win a major generalship, returned to New York after the war, and now holds the lucrative office of City Surveyor. General LOVELL, who ran away with SMITH and fought under the rebel flag throughout the war, is Deputy Surveyor under his chief. Mr. MCLAUGHLIN, whose only claim to Democratic recognition was, that he was a colonel in the rebel army, is deputy to the County Clerk of New York. Major QUINCY, chief deputy under Sheriff CONNER, has an office that pays over $30,000 a year, and his chief recommendation for the place was, that he had served as a deputy under the infamous WIRZ, the torturer and murderer of Union prisoners in Southern prison pens. Is it any wonder that the "Boys in Blue" organize to do battle against such a party, and that those having the faintest sense of justice and patriotism will vote against placing the Government in its hands?

Mr. Tilden's Lieutenant General, Dorsheimer, has alluded to that income tax business, in a public speech. He said that "Tilden is a slow man, but was at work on a statement, and would take time, as he did on his letter of acceptance. When it came it would tell the whole story, which, in effect, would be that from 1857 he was really a bankrupt; that he had to redeem the old homestead about that time, and had to indorse for his brothers to keep them up, and that during a few years he spent half a million of dollars on them." Of course the facts of this matter are not known to the public, but it will occur to most people that if Tilden was a bankrupt in 1857, and yet could spend half a million dollars within the next ten years, he must have made money a good deal faster than is indicated in his sworn return for 1862. Dorsheimer's foolish defense of him decidedly goes to show that Tilden's second affidavit, which alleges that he obtained $20,000 from one railroad company in 1862, is probably correct. Perhaps, now, some intelligent Democratic organ will try to prove that Tilden was not obliged to return any portion of his income that he spent upon those brothers and that old homestead. The whole explanation is thin to a painful degree.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

Morris' new poem founded on the Nibelung legends is based upon the Eddas, and makes no use of the German version of the story.

JUDGE TAFT'S CIRCULAR.

A Threat From Virginia—It is to be Made the Pretext for the Murder of "Carpet Baggers" in Case of "Aggression and Insult."

[From the Petersburg (Va.) Index-Appeal, Sept. 8.]

The Baltimore *Gazette* wonders at the apathy with which Taft's order, destroying the freedom of elections in the Southern States, has been received, and says it is as remarkable as the order itself. We assure the *Gazette* that the infamous circular of the infamous Attorney General has been received in this part of the country with anything else than apathy. It has stirred the indignation of the people to its lowest depths, and aroused them to a keen and profound sense of the desperate nature of the conspiracy which assails them, and of the unscrupulous methods which it does not hesitate to adopt. The minds of our people have already been made up deliberately and firmly as to what they shall do in the event of any disorder, if disorder shall be forced upon them, in despite of their patient protest and long forbearance, by the posse of any marshal, or by the violence of any military interference with their rights. They have given the matter cool and quiet consideration; they will not be betrayed into any abandonment of the advantage of principle and justice upon which they stand; they do not mean to yield to any ordinary temptation or to be provoked by any ordinary wrong. But if they are driven to desperation by intolerable wrong, let the carpet-bag scoundrels who bring this trouble upon innocent men beware of the consequences to their own infamous heads. Captain Hinton gave utterance to the feeling which animates every Conservative heart when he advised his hearers on Wednesday night to strike straight for the carpet-baggers, if violence should be forced upon them by aggression and insult on election day. Spare the deluded colored people, whose instincts are peaceable, unless they are instigated to violence by carpet-bag influence and example. Strike straight at the carpet-bagger; let that be the word of order, if any disorder should be brought about by the violence of any posse under the partisan command of the United States Marshal. If we are to be beaten and cheated, let the men who have brought the great wrong to pass, and who have been instrumental in the consummation of that crowning act of usurpation, pay the forfeit, and not be permitted to derive any personal benefit from their infamous conducts. The thinning out of the scoundrels who have so long been ruling and robbing the South, and inflicting every insult and wrong on her helpless citizens, would be of itself a good and felicitous consummation, but it should not be undertaken except as a last resort in defense of inalienable rights which the law guarantees and which are now threatened only by the bayonets of a Radical administration. Let every Conservative keep cool and calm, exercise his own right to vote, and fully respect the right of all other citizens to do likewise. Let them set the example of peaceable and lawful conduct, and never strike unless it becomes necessary to do so in self-defense. If it does become necessary, strike straight at the carpet-bagger, and strike hard. Let that be the watchword on election day.

POLITICAL PERSECUTION.

Another Outrage Upon a Republican in Ulster County—His Barn, Stock, Hay and Farm Implements Burned.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Times.]

KINGSTON, September 12.—Matters are becoming as bad in Ulster county as in some parts of the South. Last week the Republican Campaign Club of this city was fired upon and stoned at Stony Hollow and four of its members seriously wounded. While the feeling is still high about that outrage, this city was again thrown into a state of excitement to day by learning of another outrageous occurrence which happened at Rock Rock on Friday last. Timothy Judge, a Republican of some means and considerable intelligence, and a Republican, cut a large chestnut pole and put it up in his door yard, intending to procure a Hayes and Wheeler streamer to float upon it. On Tuesday night of last week a piece of paper was thrown in his house through an open window which contained these words:

Timothy Clooney:

Cut down that pole or you will be sorry.
Your friend, O. B. L.

The handwriting was that of a woman. Counsel was paid no attention to the matter. On Friday morning a neighbor, a woman, came to him and in a friendly manner told him to look out for himself. He laughed and told her never fear, no harm would come to him. On Friday night at 12:30, he was awakened to find that his barn was in flames, and before they could be got out, his horse, cow, two wagons, a sleigh, hay cutter and farming implements, with his entire hay crop, were burned with it. People here are asking themselves whether this country is governed by law.

TILDEN'S WAR RECORD.

He Would Rather Give Money to Bring Soldiers Home Than to Send Any South.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Times.]

MACHIAS, September 8.—There was a large Republican rally here last evening, which was addressed by Seth L. Milliken, of Belfast, and General Thomas W. Conway, of New York. In the course of his speech General Conway made the following statement of Tilden's opposition to the war for the Union in 1862:

"At one time I was authorized by the Governor of New York to organize a second battalion of the Ninth New York Volunteers. The necessary expense had to be provided by subscription. John Van Buren, Fernando Wood Brady and Mayor Havemeyer contributed liberally, with George Opdyke, William Curtis Noyes and other Republicans. John Van Buren and Mr. Brady urged me to go to see Samu

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A Proclamation from Governor Chamberlain—Conference Between Democrats and Republicans of Charleston.

CHARLESTON, September 10.—Owing to the disturbed condition of the city, Governor Chamberlain has issued the following proclamation:

WHEREAS, Information has reached me that a serious riot occurred in the city of Charleston on the night of the 6th instant, resulting in the death of one person and the wounding and injuring of several more; and whereas, much excitement still exists in that city, and fears are entertained that the public peace will be further disturbed; now, therefore, I, Daniel H. Chamberlain, Governor of said State, do proclaim my purpose to preserve the public peace of said city by all the means in my command, and to secure to every man, of whatever political party, the right to speak, act and vote freely and safely without constraint or danger in the present political campaign, and I admonish all my fellow citizens again that violence begets violence, that freedom of speech and of political action are sacred rights which can never be trampled on without arousing a spirit of vengeance and retaliation. I therefore most earnestly implore all citizens of Charleston to rely upon the law for their sole protection, and to discountenance which shall not be within the sanction of the law and its officers; especially do I discountenance and forbid the presence upon the streets of bodies of men, whether organized or not, armed with deadly weapons or weapons or clubs of any kind, and I call upon the officers of the city and State to be prompt and vigorous in checking all such demonstrations of violence and lawlessness, and enforcing the laws for the protection of all citizens in their political rights. The spirit of political intolerance in all its forms is the direct cause which now oppresses our State, and peace and prosperity will never come until that foul spirit is finally exorcised. Every thoughtful man and every good citizen should give his utmost influence to preserve the public peace by securing perfect freedom of political action. I now, in conformity with the Mayor of the city and the chief constable of the State, and all measures suitable for the protection of the citizens of Charleston will be taken, and all persons who have violated or who shall hereafter violate the law will be brought to trial and punishment.

Major Cunningham has issued to-night a proclamation similar in tone to that of the Governor. Sheriff Bowen, as chairman of the Republican county committee for Charleston county, having requested a conference with a committee of the Executive Committee of the Democratic party in Charleston, with a view to the adoption of measures for the preservation of quiet in the city, the request was acceded to, and the conference took place this evening, the Republican committee being Sheriff Bowen and Messrs. Bowen, Tafi, McKinley Brodie and Birney. The result of the conference was the expression on the part of the Republicans of their unqualified determination to prevent disorder and to discover and arrest the persons who were aggressors in the riot of Wednesday night. In the course of the conference it was distinctly stated by the Democratic committeemen that while they were from every consideration anxious to preserve the public peace, they were resolutely determined, no matter at what cost or consequences, that the scenes of last Wednesday night shall not be repeated.

THE BOYS-IN-BLUE.

A Generous Invitation to All Honorably Discharged Soldiers to the Meeting in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., September 10.—Arrangements are about completed for the reunion of the Union Veteran Association on the 20th and 21st, and the following invitations have been issued:

HEADQUARTERS BOYS IN BLUE,
UNION VETERAN ASSOCIATION,
DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA,
INDIANAPOLIS, September 9, 1876.

To the soldiers and sailors who served in the Union Army and Navy during the late war, and all others in sympathy with the cause for which they fought:

On behalf of the citizens of Indianapolis and the soldiers of Indiana, we extend to you a cordial invitation to participate in the reunion of the Veterans of the nation in this city on the 20th and 21st inst. This centennial year, with its cluster of memories, encircles periods of time in which the most important events of the race have been revealed in a patriotism unsurpassed by any other nation in this century of time. The best and purest blood of our land has been plentifully moulded into one sentiment higher than every other—loyalty to the flag. Our country has safely entrusted its keeping to her citizen soldiery in time of peace and of war, and they have preserved and returned it sacred and triumphant. To those veterans yet remaining to us we extend a welcome to our midst, and in the spirit that prompts the welcome to victors of all nations we hail them and bid them thrice welcome. Your presence upon this occasion is earnestly asked for.

[Signed] O. P. MORTON,
E. B. MARTINDALE,
JOHN C. NEW,
JOHN COBURN,
CONRAD BAKER,
FRED'K RUEFFLE4.
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
WM. S. FOSTER.

THE VERMONT ELECTION.

Fairbanks' Majority 23,567.

BOSTON, September 7.—Election returns from all but nine towns in the State of Vermont show Fairbanks' majority over Bingham to be 24,685. The same towns in 1874 gave Peck 19,959 majority over Bingham. The Republican gain is 4,726. The nine remaining towns in 1874 gave Peck over Bingham 223 majority. Fairbanks' majority in the entire State cannot be far from 25,000. The majority for Lieutenant Governor Proctor will probably reach 26,000. The Legislature will be for the most part Republican. The House will be two hundred and ninety-six Republicans, thirty Democrats, two, the choice of thirteen town, to be heard from on which the Legislature will be governed in 1874, by Republicans and four Democrats. The Senate has not a single Democrat. In 1874 there were fifty-nine Democrats in the House and one in the Senate.

BOSTON, September 8.—Complete returns of the Vermont Gubernatorial vote have been received, and give Fairbanks 44,585, Bingham 21,025 and scattering 23; Fairbanks' majority 23,537. Full returns of the Lower House give the Republicans 205, Democrats 31, and no choice 5, a Democratic loss of 28.

BOSTON, September 8.—The vote of 212 towns of Vermont give the following Republican majorities: First district, Joyce's majority 7,139; Second, Dennison's, 8,748; Third, Hendee's, 7,159. Twenty-nine towns to be heard from will swell the Congressional majority to about 27,000.

POLITICAL

Massachusetts.

STATE WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

BOSTON, September 12.—The Woman Suffrage State Convention to nominate State officers met to-day and elected Mrs. Mary A. Livermore President. There were 706 delegates present. Speeches were made by Wendell Phillips and Lucy Stone.

The Committee on Nominations reported the following candidates: Governor, John J. Beker; Lieutenant Governor, Rev. D. C. Eddy; Secretary of State, D. B. Gurney; Treasury and Receiver, General D. N. Skillings; Auditor, J. H. Orne; Attorney General, Orrin T. Gray, all being Prohibition candidates. After some discussion as to whether the several candidates reported were in favor of woman suffrage, the nominations were ratified.

BEN. BUTLER NOMINATED.

BOSTON, September 13.—The Republican Congressional Convention to nominate a candidate in the Seventh district, met at Lowell to-day, and General B. F. Butler was nominated on the first ballot, as follows: Whole number of votes, 196; necessary to a choice, 99. General Butler received 84; William A. Russell, of Lawrence, 13; Carroll Dwight, of Reading, 9.

A motion to make the nomination unanimous was lost, about ten delegates rising in opposition. A committee was then appointed to wait on General Butler and invite his attendance. On entering the hall he was received with great appause and made a speech.

Connecticut.

INDEPENDENT GREENBACK NOMINATIONS.

NEW HAVEN, September 12.—The Independent Greenback party in convention today nominated the following State ticket: For Governor, Charles Atwater; Lieutenant Governor, Francis Gillette; Secretary of State, Lucien U. Piney; Treasurer, Loren F. Judd; Comptroller, John A. Peck. John P. Phillips and Henry S. Pratt were chosen electors at large. The resolutions indorse Cooper and Cary, demand the unconditional repeal of the Resumption act, recommend the exchange by the Government of its interest bearing bonds for non-interest bearing notes, and that legal tenders should be made exchangeable for interconvertible bonds bearing a low rate of interest, and condemn the policy of increasing our foreign debt and the demonetization of silver.

South Carolina.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

COLUMBIA, September 12.—The State Republican Convention to nominate State officers met to-day. Robert Smalls, the colored Congressman, was elected temporary Chairman. There are contesting delegations from several counties in opposition to Chamberlain, who are bitter but not strong enough to defeat his nomination for Governor.

Chicago.

A NEW YORK "SUN" LIE CONTRADICTED BY MR. SCHURZ.

CHICAGO, September 12.—The New York *Sun* having stated that Hon. Carl Schurz, in writing to a friend in Washington, had said that in Ohio the German vote was arrayed against the Republicans, and he had doubts whether Hayes would carry the State, a friend of the ex-Senator telegraphed him to-day about the *Sun's* story, asking for the facts and the privilege of making his reply public. The following is Mr. Schurz's reply:

MICHIGAN CITY, IND., Sept. 12, 1876.

I wrote no such letter, and entertain no such opinion. Ohio seems to me sure for Hayes. Use this as you please.

[Signed] C. SCHURZ.

This positive denial of the *Sun's* story and expression of the belief that Ohio is sure for Hayes, gives great satisfaction to the Republicans here.

New Jersey.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL CONVENTION.

TRENTON, September 12.—The Democratic Electoral Convention met to-day, ex-Governor Parker Chairman. Joel Parker and W. W. Shipper were chosen electors at large. Senator Bayard, of Delaware, addressed the convention at length. He reviewed the issues in the canvass, particularly the acts of the present Administration. The Committee on Resolutions reported and the convention approved the platform of the St. Louis Convention and letters of acceptance of the nominees of the National Convention; second, they ratify the nomination of Tilden and Hendricks as men unusually fitted to bring about the reforms the country so much needs. No further resolutions were offered. Adjourned.

Ohio.

THE STATE GREENBACK CONVENTION.

COLUMBUS, September 12. — About forty gentlemen, representing various parts of Ohio, met here to-day as a Greenback Convention. After considerable discussion, it was decided not to put a State ticket in the field. General Sam. Cary was present and spoke earnestly against a State ticket, claiming that as many of the prominent Greenback men of the State had participated in the late State Democratic Convention of Ohio, which adopted a greenback plank in its platform, it would be unwise to go back on that platform now. Reuben Carroll, of Muskingum county, and G. E. Edson, of Preble, were chosen electors at large, and a committee appointed to appoint the other electors. Resolutions were adopted favoring the restoration of the silver dollar, and indorsing the ticket and platform of the Indianapolis National Greenback Convention. A State Executive Committee was appointed, with Robert Schilling, of Cleveland, as Chairman, and J. L. Vandeman, of Fayette, Secretary.

New York.

TILDEN AGAIN CONTROLS THE CONVENTION—LUCIUS ROBINSON NOMINATED.

SYRACUSE, September 13.—The Democratic State Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor in place of Seymour, who declined, met to-day and nominated Lucius Robinson by acclamation. The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

Lucius Robinson is Comptroller of the State of New York, and resides at Elmira.

John Kelly resigned as elector at large and Horatio Seymour was substituted.

Maryland.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, September 13.—The Democratic Electoral Convention assembled here to day, Mr. A. K. Syester presiding, and selected Colonel Fred Raine and Richard B. Carmichael as electors at large. The resolutions indorse the St. Louis platform and nomination of Tilden and Hendricks, and for the preservation of the Federal Union service, favor resumption of specie payments without unnecessary or artificial contraction, and without disturbing the industry, trade and commerce of the country, declare that public expenditures should be reduced to one hundred millions of dollars annually, exclusive of interest on the public debt, denounce the recent order of Attorney General Taft, thank the Democratic House of Representatives for its action, declare that honesty, capacity and fidelity are indispensable tests and qualifications for civil service, denounce the right of free speech, denounce all attempts at violence intended to abridge this sacred right, pledge the best efforts to guarantee every citizen all his rights without regard to race or color, oppose any appropriation of the school fund for sectarian institutions, and declare that the Constitution secures the entire separation of Church and State.

Louisiana.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS.

NEW ORLEANS, September 13.—William M. Burwell has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the First district, in place of H. C. Warmoth, declined. Governor Kellogg returned from the North to-day and resumed control of the Executive Department.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Western Pool of Earnings.

ST. LOUIS, September 13.—The convention of Western and Southwestern railroad representatives completed its business to-day by the adoption of the plan for pooling freight earnings, as telegraphed last night. Live pooling arrangements will apply to both Eastern and Western bound freight. The convention will meet again in Chicago next month.

WASHINGTON.

APPOINTMENTS—BONDS CALLED FOR.

WASHINGTON, September 12.—The President has appointed John S. Beach Postmaster at St. Joseph, Missouri, and signed the commission of Thomas C. Bingham, Postmaster at Mobile.

The thirty-fourth call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865, May and November has just been issued from the Treasury Department. The call is for $10,000,000, as follows: Coupon bonds—$50, No. 601 to 650, both inclusive; $100, No. 2,501 to 2,600, 8,601 to 8,690, both inclusive; $500, No. 2,501 to 2,600, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 26,001 to 25,950, both inclusive; total coupons $7,000,000. Registered bonds—$100, No. 651 to 1,100, both inclusive; $500, No. 1,651 to 1,400, both inclusive, $1,000, No. 1 801 to 3,700, both inclusive; $5,000. No. 1 551 to 2 300, both inclusive; $10,000, No. 2,101 to 3,100, both inclusive; total registered, $3,000,000; aggregate, $10,000,000. The principal and accrued interest on these bonds will be paid December 12 after which date interest will cease.

A WEEKLY LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending September 5, 1876, and each patent in the list will bear this date. Reported expressly for the COMMERCIAL by A. H. EVANS & CO., Patent Solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

S. Croft, Philadelphia—Grater.
M. A. Furnish, Philadelphia—Card grinders.
E. L. Hoyle, Philadelphia—Pneumatic Engine.
E. K. Welch, Philadelphia—Car coupling.
H. C. Algeo, Philadelphia—Arrow discharger.
J. H. Mitchell, Philadelphia—Cracker machine.
F. Graham, Philadelphia—Gymnastic apparatus.
W. O. Davis, Philadelphia—Ore apparatus.
G. L. Harrison, Philadelphia—Gas.
C. W. Packer, Philadelphia—Ice cream freezer.
F. C. Prindle, Philadelphia—Pile driver.
H. Stuart, Philadelphia—Valve.
A. E. Swords, Philadelphia—Line fasteners.
W. H. Wilson, Pittsburgh—Engine attachment.
J. Fiedler, Pittsburgh—Breech loading gun.
A. S. Hartzell, Addison—Plow.
Allen & Barton, Tamaqua—Fire grate.
J. Banister, Titusville—Valve.
J. Bowers, Mount Joy—Stove.
Young & Carroll, Indiana—Hay elevator.
Reissue.—J. G. Baker, Philadelphia—Blowing machine.
W. Goodwin, Philadelphia—Gas pressure indicator.
Design.—A. Griffin, Meshoppen—Picture frame.

OHIO.

C. Edgar, Dayton—Carburetter.
H. Fenn, Cincinnati—Catch basin.
L. Homann, Cincinnati—Lamp extinguisher.
G. McGregor, Cincinnati—Nut lock.
R. J. Wilson, Cincinnati—Valve.
G. A. Gray, Hamilton—Rivet machine.
J. J. Deal, Wilmot—Drier.
R. C. Graves, Cambridge—Grate.
W. H. Hall, Tiffin—Straw cutter.
F. G. Barstow, Cleveland—Purifying paraffine.
P. J. K omer, Columbus—Refrigerator.
J. B. Martin, Newark—Middling separator.
J. H. Swihart, Upshur—Grain band.

Methodist Protestant Appointments.

The Methodist Protestant Conference, in session at Bellevue for several days, has adjourned, after making the following appointments:

First church, Pittsburgh—J. J. Murray.
Second church, Pittsburgh—John Cowl.
Third church, Pittsburgh—Unsupplied.
First church, Allegheny—T. H. Cochnour.
Second church, Allegheny—A. W. Robertson.
First church, South Side—G. G. Westfall.
Grace church, Cincinnati—M. B. Taylor.
Grace church, Sharpsburg—J. Scott.
Bellevue—W. R. Cowl.
New Brighton—D. Jones.
Beaver Falls—E. A. Brindley.
East Liverpool—H. Palmer.
Bakerstown—H. Siveter.
Connellsville station—A. D. Brown.
Transbault—C. K. Stillwagon.
Youngstown—Unsupplied.
Manchester—J. B. Lucas.
Ohio—W. T. Wilson.
Elizabeth and belleview—J. Hodzkinson.
Connellsville—J. B. McCormick.
Wellsburg—E. Mathers.
Washington Mission—Unsupplied.
Bethel—H. Curry.
Pleasant Hill—C. P. Jordan.
Uniontown and Monroe—S. S. Conway.
Amity Station—J. T. Dyer.
Monongahela—P. T. Conway.
Waynesburg and Morrisville—To be supplied.
Brownsville—J. L. Simpson.
Fairmount—Unsupplied.
Palatine—D. H. Davis.
Webster—H. H. Myers.
Independence—C. C. Conway.
Lowber—J. J. Waggoner.
Harrisville—J. A. Gehrett.
Susquehanna—J. H. Hull.
Cherrytree—S. F. Crowther.
Clearfield—Unsupplied.
Cassville—J. R. Kahle.
Stahlstown—Unsupplied.
Brookville—A. W. Weed.
Pittston—J. Gregory.
Hollidaysburg—J. M. Mason.
City Mission—W. H. Phipps.
Loan to the Ohio Conference—G. B. Dobson.

Left in the hands of the President—J. H. Stone, J. Holland, J. B. Bartholemew.

Left under Clark—Editor of *Methodist Recorder*.

J. Robison—Book agent.
Superannuated—W. Collier, R. H. Sutton, D. E. Holland, P. T. Lalsley, J. W. Rutledge, H. Lucas.

Left without appointment at their own request—W. Wallace, C. A. Spe.

Transferred to the unstationed list at their own request—W. McCracken, T. J. Elliott.

Not heard from—M. Lee.

Deceased—Z. Regan.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 13, 1876.

The usual routine of business was adhered to in financial circles to-day. Money was easy at former rates of 7@9 per cent. to regular customers, at the banks, chiefly 8 per cent. on prime commercial paper of satisfactory amounts and dates; a few loans were made on first-class collateralsat 6@7 per cent. The commercial demand for money is still below the capacity of lenders to take; but the banks derived some encouragement from applications for loans in the near future, which are being made to some extent. This indication is made the ground for predictions of some activity in monetary affairs about the first of October. The general tendency of affairs throughout the country is toward recuperation, which brings with it an improvement in the general money market; but these general tendencies have not been powerful enough to produce any especial effect on financial affairs here as yet. We do not regard any very marked activity in the money markets as an immediate probability.

—The process of marketing the new four and a half per cent. bonds is the topic of considerable discussion. It seems that the syndicate operations are likely to lock up a good deal of gold in the United States Treasury. That this will interfere with the immediate marketing of the loan is quite evident; for while home investors must pay 111¼ in currency for the new bonds at the present rates of gold, it is quite certain that the success of the lean will bring gold down to 105 or 107. The investor who buys the bonds now will therefore not get much more than 4¼ per cent. on his investment. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says that "with the reasonable assurance that gold must go down 3 or 5 per cent. in the next thirty or forty days, on the present favorable look of the foreign exchanges and the probability of the election of another Republican administration, we do not see much profit in buying on the present gold rate, unless the purchaser can pay for the stock in gold. We have no fear that any of the syndicate houses are willing to fix a rate in currency, and parties disposed to buy at about 111 per cent. will have to wait for lower gold or not buy at all." Notwithstanding these considerations considerable is being done in this line by home investors, and we hear that six per cent. bonds, deposited in the United States Treasury to secure national bank circulation, were withdrawn last week to the extent of $700,000, being replaced by the same amount of the 4½ per cents.

—The recent break in coal stocks has directed especial attention to the affairs of the New Jersey Central Railroad, which are not regarded favorably on Wall street The New York *Sun* says concerning the statement recently made by the President of that corporation: "The entire statement is a terrible confession of weakness or mismanagement, and affords no encouragement to the stockholders of a resumption of dividends." The *Journal of Commerce* says: "It is asserted that the mortgage deed covering the consolididated mort gages leaves nothing, or scarcely anything, on which to base the new seven per cent mortgage just authorized, and which has not yet been negotiated." And the *Bulletin*, in a leading editorial carefully reviewing the statement, points out that Mr. Johnson's summary of assets covers a large amount of inflated values, and makes the following conclusions, which, coming from a paper and has besides hypothecated a large amount of its securities for the purpose of loans to that company. To our view, this amounts to a condition of absolute bankruptcy; and we really do not see how the company can hope to get out of it by borrowing $5,000,000, even supposing any one was willing or willing to lend that sum upon such questionable collateral. It is impossible to create a sound financial condition out of such a mass of inflated interests and overstrained commitments as the New Jersey Central represents; and there is no other way out of its difficulties than through reconstruction upon a narrower basis. Investment in the New Jersey Central is but a type of a class of companies which has been initiated, through a false estimate of their ability to control the coal trade, into a soaring re-pon-ibilities that in the end must bring on their ruin unless checked.

—The London market, which controls the price of silver, is again depressed, not so much on account of a large supply as because there is little demand. The English Government is selling bills on India to the full extent of the mercantile demand for remittances to that country, so that there is no occasion for shipping silver, and as the demand for silver is chiefly for this purpose it is much depressed. The latest quotation is 51s per ounce, which is equivalent to about 1 per cent. in New York, and this reduces the bullion value of our subsidiary silver coin to 80 cents on the dollar.

—The San Francisco *Bulletin* says: All the brokers are asking a premium for trade-dollars if paid for in half-dollars, and few of them are disposed to sell for less than 98c, payable in gold. The Nevada bank, which is the principal factor in new trade-dollars, is holding the same at par in gold. So far as known, very few have been secured for that city's demand, and holders appear to be masters of the situation. The bank has issued about $1,000,000 of them up to this month, and if the demand be met it must be at the current asking rates. Those who have trade-dollars to sell can get 97@98c on private terms, and even less, will of course be pinched.

[By Associa ed Press.]

Gold Closed at 110.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, September 12.—Money closed easy at 1½@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5 per cent. Customs receipts $293,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $90,000. Clearings $22,000,000. Sterling quiet at 481½@482.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 109¾, advanced to 110¾ and closed at 110. Borrowing rates flat and 1@ per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm. Railroad bond steady, except coal road issues, which are weak on the securities quiet. The stock market at the opening was from ⅝ to 2 per cent. lower than at the close yesterday, except Rock Island and Paul, which was ⅜ per cent. higher. The greatest decline was, as usual of late, in the coal shares. By noon there was an advance of 2 per cent. in Delaware and Hudson Canal, 1¼ in Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and New Jersey Central, 1¼ in Lake Shore and Northwestern preferred and 1 per cent. in Pacific Mail. The market was at its full advanced from 1¼ to ¾ per cent. After noon New Jersey Central declined 1 per cent. and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western ⅜; the remainder of the list was firm at the advance. The market displayed increasing strength in late dealings and the sharp advance of the morning was not only sustained but in some cases improved upon. The report of the railroad convention at St. Louis in pooling earnings and in the fact that the rates of for all business with Eastern roads has put a new face upon affairs at the Stock Exchange. Several attempts were made by bears during the day to check the advancing tendency of the market, but in most cases the highest figures of the day were current. In final sales the greatest advance was in Western shares and Pacific Mail. Lake Shore was prominent in dealings and rose to 52¾. The St. Paul stocks were more active. Northwestern common closing prices being from ¾ to 1⅜ per cent. higher than yesterday. Canadas were from ⅝@1¼ per cent. lower. Transactions 158,000 shares, of which 6,000 were Pacific Mail, 7,000 Western Union, 2,000 Northwestern, 5,000 Rock Island, 6,000 St. Paul, 3,000 Erie, 32,000 Lake Shore, 2,000 Ohio and Mississippi, 7,000 Michigan Central, 25,000 New Jersey Central, 4,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and 6,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph...	71¾	Rock Island.....	105
Quicksilver.....	13	Toledo & Wabash...	35¾
Do. preferred..	17	Do. preferred..	2
Pacific Mail.....	22¾	St. Paul.....	33⅝
Mariposa.....	2	Do. preferred..	55
Do. preferred....	4	Ft. Wayne.....	101¾
Adams Express....	1054	Terre Haute.....	4
Wells-Fargo Ex...	86½	Do. preferred..	12
American Ex.....	58	Chicago & Alton..	98
U. S. Express....	50	Do. preferred....	120
New York Central.	103¾	Ohio & Mississippi.	11¾
Erie.....	9¾	Illinois Central..	95
Do. preferred....	15	Delaware & Lack..	74¾
Harlem.....	137½	Atlantic & P. Tel..	15
Do. preferred....	140	Missouri Pacific ..	97
Michigan Central..	40¾	Atlantic & P. pref.	1¾
Panama.....	120	Indiana Central..	7
Lake Shore.....	52¾	Hannibal & St. Jos.	15
Illinois Central...	85¼	Union Pac. stock..	64
Cleveland & Pitts..	91½	Central Pacific...	93
Fort Wayne.....	97½	Union Pac. bonds.	107¾
Do preferred....	62¾	Do. land grants..	104¾
C. C. C. & I.....	87	Do. S. F. bonds..	95¾
N. J. Central.....	29¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	118⅝	New 5's.....	110½
5-20's, 1865.....	113¾	Old 5's.....	110½
5-20's, 1865, new....	112¾	10-40's, coupons..	116¾
5-20's, 1867.....	113¾	Currency 6's.....	122
5-20's, 1868.....	118½		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old....	48	Virginia, old.....	26
Tennessee, new....	47¾	Missouri 6's.....	101¾
Virginia, new.....	25		

LONDON, September 13, 12 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £330,000. Consols 95 15-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 105¼; do 1867, 109; 10-40's, 103½; new 5's, 107¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 102; Erie 9½; do preferred 21.

PARIS, September 13.—Rentes 106 francs 22½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, September 13.—United States bonds—New 5's 103.

NEW ORLEANS, September 13.—Gold 112. Sight exchange on New York ¾ per cent premium. Sterling exchange 534@.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, September 13, 1876. }

Business was very quiet and lifeless in grain and produce lines to-day, while such branches of mercantile traffic as groceries, dry goods and general merchandise were active. On the whole a moderate volume of transactions was reported with a fair outlook for the future. It is a well established axiom of trade that a continued period of rainy weather affects the jobbing branches unfavorably; and the gloomy skies of the past few days may be justly charged with what dullness has made its appearance in commercial circles this week.

Values are much the same as before. Oats are still scarce and firm, while considerable firmness is showing in mill feed. Produce is rather dull, except in dairy products which are in active demand, and sweet potatoes, which are rather scarcer. Provisions and groceries are active and unchanged, with sugars selling rapidly at the decline of Monday. Dry goods are also quite active, the volume of the trade being comparatively larger than that of any other branch of jobbing trade. An advance of ⅝c on leading makes of bleached sheetings and prints has been made since our last report. Petroleum is active and a shade higher, with an upward tendency. Other lines of trade are steady and unchanged.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls.....	10,126	10,359	20,485
Apples, bbls.....	280	405	685
Cheese, boxes.....	1,247	2,489	3,736
Corn, bus.....	6,165	5,090	14,150
Wheat, bus.....	8,227	7,452	15,679
Barley, bus.....		450	450
Rye, bus.....	505	293	808
Oats, bus.....	18,727	18,374	37,200
Butter, pkgs.....	293	310	603
Bacon, pcs.....	41,435	20,009	61,435
Bacon, lbs.....	5,000	5,614	10,614
Potatoes, bus.....	1,116	1,188	2,304
Hay, bales.....	1,070	260	1,330

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise noted. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market was quiet and steady with very limited business. Wheat is in active demand, but cannot be profitably bought here at current rates. We quote new winter at 1 15 @1 16 for red; $1 17@1 20 for amber and white. Old winters are rather nominal at $1 18@1 20 per bushel for prime Indiana red winter; $1 06@1 10 for Ohio and Pennsylvania do; low grades 80c@$1 00. Corn is rather scarce, but the demand is limited and prices are only steady. We quote shelled at 56@56½c for high mixed; 55@55½c for Ohio do; 52@53c for high mixed; 51@52½c for mixed. Ear is quiet at 52@53c for prime yellow; 50@50½c for mixed. Oats are still rather scarce and firm, with some quoting up to 37c, while others say that our figures are too high. The bulk of business from first hands is about 35c, with some sales at 36c, and one or two purchases as low as 34c. We quote prime white new at 35@36c; mixed do 33@34c. Old nominal at 35@ 36c for prime white; 33@34c for mixed; white Western 36@37c. Rye is firm; we quote at 65@66c. Jobbing sales rule 68@70c above quotations.

FLOUR—The market is active and firm with sales of 800 barrels of round lots rather among in their views. Receipts are heavy. Rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 25 ₱ barrel; No. 1 amber do $6 75; red wheat flour $6 25@6 50; in sacks 25c off ₱ barrel. Buying prices by jobbing leading dealers for standard brands of flours are as follows: Double extra, $5 75@6 00; No. 1 or wheat flour $5 25@5 50; white wheat $7 00@ 7 25; Wisconsin is quoted at $5 75@6 00; Minnesota do $6 00@6 25; Ohio do $5 75@6 00; choice patents $6 50@7 00; new Ohio red wheat $5 50@5 75; common $4 50@5 00; rye flour $4 50@4 75; buckwheat $4 50@4 75 ₱ barrel; corn meal $3 00; rye flour $4 50@ 4 75 ₱ barrel.

HAY—The market is still quiet and trade is limited. We quote prime timothy at $13 00@14 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 timothy $12 00@14 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 $11 00@12 00; upland prairie $10 00@ 11 00. Baled clover timothy mixed at $9 00@10 00. Loose hay in wagon sold all the way from $11 00@16 00 per ton, as to quality.

MILL FEED—Is in active demand, and in the country are asking considerably higher prices. No. 1 white middlings are quoted at $20 00@21 00, except on bran, which is 50c@$1 00 higher. We quote bran at $13 00@13 50 per ton; seconds and mid middlings are quoted at $18 00@19 00; fine middlings $20 00@21 00; chopped feed $18 00@20 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The market is not very heavily supplied and values are steady, though trade is rather light at present, being confined to local jobbing requirements. We quote at $1 00@1 25 for choice; 75c@$1 25 for common.

BEANS—There is a dull market and prices are entirely nominal at 80c@$1 00 per bushel for navy.

BUTTER—The demand continues active but the increase in requirements is about balanced by the larger supply of choice coming forward and trade is quiet and steady. Low grades are entirely unsalable. Dealers were from choice packed 25@26c; prime do 17@21c; common in 15@16c. A new feature in the market is the butter says: "Western butter has continued in first-class demand, while dairies have been filled with the result on all grades. All fine goods met with a quick and ready sale at virtually 1@2c per pound above what the best dairies, as the retail trade could scarcely find enough to satisfy their wants. Receipts of fine have been very rare and brought the full rates of the day generally well up to 31c. The extreme range of 30@31c, however, only a few amounts have been again taken, though toward the close buyers were not so sleepy."

CHEESE—The market is quite steady and very firm at the advance for August cheese. We quote at $2,000,000 of the U. S. bonds to this paper and has besides hypothecated a large amount of its securities for the purpose of loans to that company. To our view, this amounts to a condition of absolute bankruptcy; and we really do not see how the company can hope to get out of it by borrowing $5,000, 000, even supposing any one was willing or willing to lend that sum upon such questionable collateral. It is impossible to create a sound financial condition out of such a mass of inflated interests and overstrained commitments as the New Jersey Central represents; and there is no other way out of its difficulties than through reconstruction upon a narrower basis. Investment in the New Jersey Central is but a type of a class of companies which has been initiated, through a false estimate of their ability to control the coal trade, into a soaring re-pon-ibilities that in the end must bring on their ruin unless checked.

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Adams Express....	1054	Terre Haute.....	4
Wells-Fargo Ex...	86½	Do. preferred....	12
American Ex.....	58	Chicago & Alton..	98
U. S. Express....	50	Do. preferred....	120
New York Central.	103¾	Ohio & Mississippi.	11¾
Erie.....	9¾	Illinois Central..	95
Do. preferred....	15	Delaware & Lack..	74¾
Harlem.....	137½	Atlantic & P. Tel..	15
Do. preferred....

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1876.

A CARD.

My connection with the COMMERCIAL ceases from this date.

RUSSELL ERRETT.

Pittsburgh, September 11, 1876.

THE foreign exports from Philadelphia, last week, amounted to $1,218,866.

FAIRBANKS has more majority in Vermont than the other fellow has votes.

THIS is a "reform" campaign, yet TILDEN is openly using money to carry Indiana, and arrangements have been made to import ten thousand voters from Kentucky.

TILDEN complains that such an enormous amount of taxes was levied in the eleven years following 1861; and the country is complaining because *he* paid so small a share of it.

THE Democratic policy throughout the South is embraced in this: *"Accept the 15th Amendment, but prevent its enforcement."* This is the key-note to the Southern situation.

THE foreign exports of Boston, last week, exceeded in value one and a quarter million of dollars, and were more than one hundred per cent. larger than for the same period of last year.

THE Sewickley *Times*, published at Sewickley, in this county, and heretofore neutral, has hoisted the flag of HAYES and WHEELER. The sentiment of that end of the county will sustain it.

EX-GOVERNOR ALLEN says he will vote the Democratic ticket in November and then go home and *think;* but hadn't he better think a little *before* he votes? Thinking afterwards will do no good.

THERE were seventy-two mules to one wagon in a recent Democratic procession out in Indiana. It is not stated whether any of them were the animals for which HENDRICKS got pay from the United States.

THE leading TILDEN man of Douglas county, Wisconsin, has stolen the school funds of the city in which he resides, and compelled the High School to close. He insists that the sole issue of the present campaign is "reform."

THE foreign exports from Boston, last week, amounted to $665,232. The total exports from that port thus far during the year aggregate $31,015,213, a gain of about seven and a half millions over the corresponding period of 1875.

THE Democrats in Connecticut were as hard up for a candidate for Governor as their brethren in New York. INGERSOLL declined, and ENGLISH declined, and several others, and finally old Mother HUBBARD, who lives in a cupboard, was prevailed upon to throw the poor dog a bone.

THE United States Supreme Court has just rendered a decision to the effect that a mortgage must truly describe the debt it is given to secure. One of the parties to the suit was to borrow money on a mortgage for another's benefit, but instead of doing so indorsed a note for him, and it was held that the mortgage did not secure him on these indorsements.

THE foreign export trade of Philadelphia continues to grow, the figures for last month showing an increase of $1,658,085 over the same month of last year. The totals are $4,433,301 this year, against $2,795,-219 in 1875. The exports for the year from January 1 to August 31 foot up $31,013,003, against $20,065,577 in the same period of 1875, an increase this year of $10,947,620.

IT WILL hardly be a good thing for TILDEN should TWEED be surrendered by Spain to the United States authorities. A little while previous to his release, it will be remembered that the Boss' old friends became suspiciously fond of TILDEN, and began talking him up for the Presidency, and that they have since been efficient workers for him, probably at the price of a promise of personal protection to their chief.

THE nomination of Adjt. ADAMS as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, will split the party from stem to stern. The opposition of the Irish element to him is intense, and it is not at all likely that the life-long Democrats of that State will suport a renegade Republican who has been foisted upon them at the dictation of TILDEN as a figure-head for the Democracy of other States. Governor RICE will walk over the course in handsome style.

THE New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes:

> Telegrams from prominent Democrats in other States, and particularly the West, are pouring into the TILDEN headquarters here, protesting against the way the party leaders are managing the campaign in this State. They say it is injuring the cause outside of New York in a thousand ways, and strong appeals are made, therefore, to settle the question of the gubernatorial candidacy as speedily as possible, so that the campaign may proceed without further embarrassment.

THE election in Wilmington, Del., on Wednesday last, is another indication of the current of popular feeling. Wilmington is the chief city of an intensely Democratic State. It went Democratic, last year, and it usually goes Democratic at municipal elections. But it has had enough of Democratic rule, and now it throws off the incubus and rolls up a solid Republican majority of 1,207. The Wilmingtonians wanted "a change," but not the change the Democrats are clamoring for.

GOVERNOR HAYES has promptly and literally riddled that malicious but stupid lie charge against him, through and through. TILDEN, however, still remains silent on the subject of his income tax, and his supporters are gradually coming to believe that he is silent because he cannot meet the charge. Independent voters, particularly, many of whom were zealous for him before the charge came out are silent now, and his only way of securing their votes will be an entire clearing away of the charge.

AS ELSEWHERE, so in New York, Democratic "economy" turns out to be a fraud. The State Comptroller has just published an exhibit explaining the reduction in State taxation this year. After showing the amount of tax for the general support of the State Government for the five years beginning with 1872 and ending with 1876, he says:

> "From which it appears that the tax for the general purposes of the Government for the current year exceeds that of any other year in the history of the State by the sum of $608,554."

HERE is another beautiful illustration of Democratic economy. From and after today disabled soldiers will be unable to procure artificial arms and legs from the United States Surgeon General's Department, the appropriation for this purpose having been cut down to $60,000, which has been entirely exhausted, while not more than a quarter of those entitled to its benefits have been supplied. The deficiency is estimated at $250,000. No action can be taken in the cases of the others until Congress shall provide a deficiency appropriation.

THE "intelligent compositor" appears to have got a situation upon the London *Times*. Not long ago it remarked that a learned prelate in his address quoted from the "Postoffice Telegraphs," when it meant "the Poet Laureate," and now in reporting Mr. BUTT's speech at the Home Rule banquet, says that when he gave the toast of "Prosperity to Ireland," he observed that "he purposely omitted the Land Question, as it was not associated in any way with anything but what was hostile to Ireland." For "Land Question" read "Lord Lieutenant."

PEOPLE who complain about the magnitude of the national debt and the weight of the nation should remember that a Democratic victory in November would soon double both. The success of the Republican party, therefore, is of momentous importance to the citizens of the North, who have been paying the legitimate costs of the war, and do not feel now like being sued for trespass for the damage that was done when the national army pursued a rebellious force through the Southern States, in order to capture it and bring it back into the Union.

THE Democratic telegraph reporter at Little Rock, Arkansas, sent word to the Associated Press, on the 5th, that there were but few returns but that the Democrats had carried the State by 40,000 to 50,000 majority. A subsequent dispatch says:

> Returns have been received from only three counties in the State. In Jefferson the Republicans gain 330; in Phillips the Republicans gain 1,200; in Wichita county the Democrats gain 24. The State has undoubtedly gone Democratic, but by a much smaller majority than in 1874.

This does not look much like 50,000 majority. The majority in 1874 was 19,183.

HOPKINS AND THE SOLDIERS.

In 1864, when TILDEN and the Democratic party united in declaring the war to be a failure and in demanding a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, Mr. HOPKINS was very bold in denouncing the Union soldiers as "LINCOLN's hirelings," and in lamenting the sad fate of the "Conscripts," in being sent to the front to become food for powder. This was the correct Democratic talk, in those days, and those were the times when a Democrat could show himself, without disguise, in his real colors.

But the times have changed. The hirelings of LINCOLN have come home, and they have votes; and JAMES H., with the prize of a re-election in view, is extremely anxious to conciliate them. They are now his very sweet friends, and there is nothing he is not willing to do to oblige them. Except giving them office. He can never consent to *that*. Like a good Democrat—a bitter, unrelenting Democrat—as he is, he votes to turn all Union soldiers out of office and to put rebel soldiers in their places; but anything *else* he can do for them, why, they may just command him!

Mr. HOPKINS not only aided in organizing the House by turning out forty-seven Union soldiers and putting forty-seven rebel soldiers in their place, but in every instance that an effort was made to reinstate the ousted Union soldiers, he voted against them. Let us appeal to the record.

In the House of Representatives, December 14, 1875, Mr. FORT offered the following:

> *Resolved*, That in all subordinate appointments, under any of the officers of this House, it is the judgment of this House that wounded Union soldiers, who are not disabled from performance of duty, should be preferred.

And he demanded the previous question, but the House refused to second it.

Mr. COX submitted the following amendment in the nature of a substitute:

> *Resolved*, That inasmuch as the Union of the States has been restored, all the citizens thereof are entitled to consideration in all appointments to offices under this Government.

And he moved the reference to the Committee on Accounts, which was agreed to—yeas 168, nays 102.

Among the yeas in favor of the reference amendment, and therefore against Mr. FORT's resolution, were Messrs. HOPKINS and COCHRAN.

On the 5th of January, 1876, Mr. CASON (Dem.) offered the following:

> WHEREAS, The people of these United States have lately passed through an internecine war, in which one section of the country has been arrayed against the other, brother against brother, and father against son; and whereas we owe the preservation of the Union, the establishment of peace, and the enforcement of laws and order, to the bravery and patriotic devotion of the loyal soldiers to the Union and its cause; therefore

> *Be it resolved by the House of Representatives*, That we recognize the brave and gallant services rendered by the loyal soldier to his country in the time of its great est need and peril, and that we solemnly recommend to the people of our common country the utmost care and watchfulness over the rights and interests of these brave men, securing to each one in need employment, and to such and their families the necessaries and common comforts of life; and in all cases of public employment and in the bestowment of the emoluments of office, that, all other things being equal, the soldier should have the preference over the civilian; and, as one branch of the legislative department of this Government, we are in favor of laws being enacted by Congress giving liberal pensions to the deceased and crippled soldiers, and to the widows and children and dependent fathers and mothers of those who have died of wounds or diseases contracted while in the service of the Union army, and to each private soldier and to the widows and heirs of those dead, such bounties and homesteads as a generous Government can afford to those who have won and preserved to the nation its unity and Constitution.

On which he demanded the previous question, and it was seconded—yeas 142, nays 9; and the resolution was agreed to.

Same day Mr. FORT offered the following:

> *Resolved*, That the doctrine just announced by the House in the resolution of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. CASON] is so wise and just that in the judgment of this House it should be followed by officers of the House in filling sub-ordinate places under their authority; and that in all such cases they are hereby instructed to give to well qualified Union soldiers preference over soldiers of the late Confederate army.

On which he demanded the previous question, but it was not seconded—yeas 78, nays 103.

Mr. F. WOOD moved its reference to the Committee on the Centennial Celebration; which was agreed to—yeas 122, nays 85.

Among the yeas, as usual, we find HOPKINS and COCHRAN. The reference of Mr. FORT's resolution to the Committee on the Centennial was intended to kill it, and it had that effect, for the committee never reported it. Mr. JAMES H. HOPKINS, be it remembered, was *Chairman* of that committee. So that he not only voted to kill the resolution, but served as the special medium of squelching it.

Let the soldiers bear in mind that the man has stood in their way at every point. He denounced them as mercenaries in 1864, and in Congress he carried out the policy of 1861 by voting against giving them any chance for employment in the national service.

EX-GOVERNOR CURTIN.

Some doubt has been cast over the position of this individual on political questions, by his reticence and the care he has taken to keep himself out of the way; but as the politician who hesitates is pretty surely lost, this holding back of CURTIN's was interpreted by those who knew him best to mean that he was really coming out for TILDEN, but was so ashamed of the fact, that he preferred the public should not know it, for a while. It is now authoritatively announced that he is out for TILDEN, but as the sun continues to rise and set, and the earth continues to rotate upon its axis, in the presumption is that the announcement has not caused a revulsion of nature nor a revulsion of the elements. He supported GREELEY and BUCKALEW, in 1872, and PERSHING in 1875, and has been a Democrat, practically, for four years. He has lost his hold, entirely, in Pennsylvania, and there are not a dozen voters in the State who care a continental what he thinks, says or does. The Bellefonte *Republican*, published at his home, thus disposes of him:

> We have been called upon so frequently to bid Andy a political good-by, and he has stood so long upon his going, or to often gone half way, that our feelings have been harrowed; but now, that the *Democratic Watchman* declares with authority he is really going, we take a long breath and recover our spirits in the reflection that, as the circus showman says, *positively for the last time* he has gone, and no more nonsense about it. Well, good-by, Andy, and may you be happy; but you must ever remember that, in politics as well as in morals, happiness come most surely through purity of character, high moral courage and integrity of purpose, and that in these qualities you have been sadly deficient. You cannot but recall the fact that when the Republican party took hold of you you were an obscure individual living in Hollidaysburg, and because of a good presence, a magnetic voice and manner, the party hoped to find something in you. You could call the Democrats traitors and scoundrels more frequently in a given time than any man then on the stump, and at that day, you being so little known, men of character thought your revulsion the result of innate conviction and purity. You possessed great powers of mimicry and could always amuse the crowd if you could not inform the mind or sway the understanding, and this secured to you a personal popularity that seldom or never attaches to men of genius, and made you, solely on the ground of availability, the Republican candidate for Governor. But what a wreck you made of it! Your first Attorney General, you remember, resigned, declaring publicly that he could not be made a party to, nor even a witness of, the corruption that your administration proposed to inaugurate. The party being then engaged in subduing the great rebellion, it could not afford to permit your being publicly disgraced, and its own high purposes thwarted, and your personal friends within the party prevailed upon that eminent patriot and statesman, William M. Meredith, whose portrait adorns our national currency, to accept the, to him, insignificant office of Attorney General, and hoped through his vigilance and world of character to keep pure your administration and to allay the fears that had arisen. His sacrifice preserved the party and saved you from ruin.

> The necessities of the war, and Mr. Meredith's consent to continue as Attorney General made you a candidate for the second time, and with the glory and world-wide renown achieved by the party in preserving to ourselves a government, you were borne along to a fame that you are well aware personally you never deserved.

> It was with the utmost difficulty, you remember, that you could be restrained from joining the McClellan furor, for your heart was in it, so long as you thought it likely to succeed. And then, too, when the last great call for troops was made by Mr. Lincoln, you remember that, while professing a love for your country and a sycophantic interest in the troops at the front, you shrank back and had the hardihood to ask when this call for troops was to stop; and how, when you did so, you were rebuked on the instant by the pure-hearted patriot to whom you spoke.

> A consciousness of these facts, and the knowledge that they have, within the confidence of the party, at all times been discussed should have kept you from the blunders you invariably run into when left to yourself, for, unguided by others, you have at all times been unreliable, untrue to your friends, and unfaithful to the party that made for you all your fame and all you have, save the political disgrace your own acts entail.

> That your going off is not of the slightest possible consequence to the Republican party was made obvious to you when you opposed the election of Governor Hartranft, for then, neither in the State at large nor within the county where you were born and have ever lived, did you have the following of five votes; but, on the contrary, your apostacy made votes for the party you deserted. It is therefore with trifling sorrow, other than what we feel in contemplating what you might have been politically had you been a better and an abler man, that we say—good-by, Andy!

THE SHOTGUN POLICY.

The shotgun policy has succeeded so well in Mississippi and South Carolina that the hotspurs of the Democratic party have determined to extend it to the border States. Not only are "black Republicans" in the extreme South to be intimidated and slaughtered if they attempt to exercise their political rights and utter their honest sentiments, but the "Boys in Blue" who undertake to organize HAYES and WHEELER clubs too near to MASON and DIXON's line, are to be maltreated, clubbed or shot, and their meetings broken up. The Democratic leaders in the South have openly announced this policy, and the brutal outrages which have recently been perpetrated in that section attest their bloody determination. When the Government makes an effort to throw the shield of the law around those almost defenseless citizens, and protect them in their rights, the ultra leaders of that same party in the North raise the cry of "military usurpation," and are ready to demand the heads of those who dare to "put the troops in marching order." The same "aid and comfort" that infused life and vigor into the rebel armies in their attempts to destroy the Nation, are now as freely given by their Northern allies, to those who are attempting to seize the Government by trampling under foot the right of suffrage in nearly one-half the States of the Union.

Accustomed as the Northern people have become to the recital of outrages upon Republicans in the South, no one dreamed that in the goodly city of Baltimore free speech and the right to peaceably assemble would be assailed by Democratic roughs with bludgeons and pistols. Yet such is the fact—and so foul a blot has not been cast upon the fair name of Baltimore since the firing upon Massachusetts troops in her streets in 1861. The main facts connected with this disgraceful riot have already been printed in our columns. It is said to have been the result of inflammatory appeals in the leading Democratic organ of the city, the *Gazette*, denouncing the "infamous order of Judge CARY," and calling for the organization of the State militia and ten thousand minute men, for the purpose of "meeting force with force," and "opposing bayonet against bayonet." All this, of course, in the language of the *Gazette*, was to be done "without violation of law, and to protect the imperilled Constitution of our country!" The leaders, however, in dealing with the inflammable element in the Democratic party, often ignite material which they cannot control, and unlooked for explosions and conflagrations occur, which in the end either greatly damage or utterly destroy their schemes for success.

The wanton, unprovoked and violent assault upon the "Boys in Blue" of the Seventeenth ward of Baltimore, who had assembled for the purpose of organizing a club and hearing speeches; the signal of attack by the ringleader, who shouted for TILDEN; the response of one hundred bloody-minded men rushing from the rear to the front of the hall; the drawing of revolvers and indiscriminate firing into the audience; the knocking down of the speaker, Mr. DITTY, with a bludgeon, and beating him as he lay prostrate; and the utter dispersion of the audience, who fled for their lives, are facts which Democratic leaders, in the North at least, will not like to gaze upon. Nevertheless, this scene has been painted by a Democratic pen, and there need be no fear that it has been overdrawn. That the Democratic party is responsible for the outrage, admits of no question. It doubtless was not the intention that this lawless spirit should manifest itself at that particular time and place; but the outrage is nevertheless the legitimate result of the teachings of the ultra Democratic leaders. They have been sowing the wind and may expect to reap the whirlwind. But, however humiliating these assaults, they are not without compensating advantage. Those Republicans who have recently become weak in their party fealty, and who are disposed to listen to the siren song of "TILDEN and reform," will have their sensibilities fully aroused, and their eyes opened to the impending danger. Such outrages will tend to stimulate Republicans to greater activity everywhere, and to disgust large numbers of fair-minded Democrats in the North.

THE CASTLE SHANNON EXTENSION.

The project for the extension of the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad (narrow-gauge) from its southern terminus to Washington, Pa., is very feasible one, and should enlist the active support, not only of the land owners along the route, but of the business men of this city and Washington. Preliminary examinations have been made of the proposed route, and it has been demonstrated that the line need not exceed twenty-seven miles in length. The estimated cost of construction is only $300,000. The road would connect with the Hempfield (now the Wheeling, Pittsburgh and Baltimore) line, at Washington, thirty-two miles in length, and would thus place Pittsburgh within sixty miles of Wheeling. At Wheeling shippers would have the advantage of connections to numerous points north and northwest. The Washington and Waynesburg narrow-gauge road, now in process of construction, would form an important feeder to the line, and would bring a large amount of business to Pittsburgh which has hitherto been shut out from this market for want of adequate facilities for transportation. It is the intention to maintain an independent organization between this city and Washington, under the style of the "Pittsburgh, Castle Shannon and Washington Railroad Company." President HAYS is pushing the enterprise with commendable energy, and already an active interest has been awakened among leading property owners along the route. Several meetings have been arranged for, at which the claims of the road will be presented, and means taken to secure subscriptions. Several large subscriptions have already been made, and the indications are that fully $100,000 in stock will be taken by farmers and others on the line. The business men of Washington are very favorably impressed with the importance of the road, as it will give them the benefit of a competing line to this city. The projectors have assurances of valuable aid from a number of our own merchants and manufacturers, who will respond liberally in subscriptions as soon as the people along the line manifest their good will and encouragement by taking the initiative. The proposed route traverses a rich and populous section of country, and the local traffic cannot fail to prove very considerable from the start. This, with the large through business that would naturally be attracted to this road, would, in the opinion of those who have examined into the matter, render it a paying investment beyond all contingency. The capital will be comparatively small, and the road can be operated and maintained at a minimum average. The outlook for the new enterprise is very flattering, and we warmly commend it to the consideration of the public.

SINCE the dissolution of the Eastern coal combination there has been considerable discussion as to its probable effect on the iron industry of this State. It was at first generally thought that other manufacturing industries would derive more immediate and direct benefit from the reduced cost of coal than the iron manufacturers would, although the indirect and remote advantages were as generally believed to be as great, if not greater, than to textile manufacturers, and that a gradual but permanent recovery of the vast iron industries of this State would be experienced within a year at the furthest. These opinions, however, have been greatly modified within the past week, and now it is found that the immediate and direct advantages are almost if not as great as to other industries. The Philadelphia correspondent of the New York *Bulletin* says, in yesterday's issue of that paper:

> Disguise it as they may, those of this city and the whole State are either starting up in whole or in part, or preparing to do so, while those which were running in part are increasing, or soon to increase, their force of workmen. As to the new sources of demand for their products, there cannot be said to be any special cause or causes at work which, in their nature, would be temporary only; but the call is general for goods, and general from all sections of the country and from all trades, which fact insures the most steady and healthy and continued demand possible. Among these sources, first are the railroads, which have been economizing for the past three years, until they have used up all their material on hand at the time of the panic, and even allowed their roads to run down in order to keep their expenses within the reduced compass of their incomes. We are told by railroad men that their stock of material on hand throughout the country was very large at the outbreak of the panic, and that to this fact the long depression in the iron interest was largely due. Now we are told that they have not only used them up, but have also allowed their roads, both track and rolling stock to run down to a point where they are now compelled to replace a large amount of worn out material and repair a large portion of the remainder of their stock, whether they would or not. In addition to this, the regular traffic of the country, both eastern and western-bound, is yearly increasing, requiring yearly additions to the rolling stock of all the roads, increased tracks, sidings and local as well as terminal transfer facilities. This year the crops of all sections are unusually abundant, which will require a much greater number of cars to take them to the seaboard; while on the other hand, the resumption of manufactures throughout the East and Middle States shows that there is and will be a very material increase in Western bound freight. All these will require the utmost activity on the part of the roads to accommodate. Indeed, even now the great Pennsylvania road is unable to give its best shipments in the West cars to bring freight forward to the seaboard, and the corn trade of this port is blocked as a consequence. A Pennsylvania railroad man informs us that they are so overdone with passenger traffic also that they have neither engines nor cars enough to do the business, and that they no longer try to make running time on any but their limited trains. This latter, of course, is due to the Centennial increase; but the stock will be terribly worn down when it ceases, and must be replaced or repaired. The old cause of complaint—the lack of freight cars—is due, however, to permanent causes. What, then, is to be the condition of the generality of the railroads throughout the country if such a great and rich road as the Pennsylvania has allowed its track to run down for facilities for moving it? This great source of demand for iron and iron manufactures must therefore tell on the iron interests, and very soon; while the rame sort of causes that have set work in all other trades to rende the demand greatly increased this fall, and unusually urgent. Mining interests are also clearly becoming of greater importance, and require more machinery, while the development of new territory is increasing the demand for agricultural implements, engines, and, with the past two years' good crops, the farmers will be compelled to purchase, while they will have the means wherewith to do it. On the whole and in every particular, therefore, the prospects of the iron trade for the coming year, commencing now, are brighter than they have been since 1872 by far.

HON. EDWARD MCPHERSON, whose opportunities for predicting the result of the pending canvass are equal to those of any other man in the country, declares he has no dread or looks upon a Republican victory as practically assured. The chief indication which prompts to this conclusion, is the apprehension created throughout the old loyal States, by the evident purpose of the Democrats to make the Southern States a unit in the contest. The Northern majority is unwilling to yield the control of the Government entirely to the Southern leaders. On this point Mr. MCPHERSON says:

> A united South in league with a strong party in the North is a menace to the perpetuity of the great results of the war, and the men who were on the side of the Union in that struggle look upon the spectacle with alarm, and distrust the patriotism of the party that has created such a phenomenon in politics. There are many indications of what the results of the Democratic victory would be, but it would be well calculated to excite such disquieting feelings. The legislative propositions made in Congress last winter by the Southern members were all in one direction—that of fastening upon the Treasury the payment of enormous claims for losses, or pretended losses, suffered during the rebellion. The aggregate amount of these claims is immense, and yet it is but a trifle to the great volume that would pour in if the Democrats once get complete control. The demands are not for the Government in 1833. His return ought to have been made by the 1st of May, and his income tax paid by the end of June. His false affidavit was not made till the 28th of December, and even then he had half a mind to state his income at $330 less than the ridiculous amount which he finally determined on. Mr. DORSHEIMER intimates that when the "defendants" come appear, it will be to the effect that from 1857 to 1873 Mr. TILDEN was "really a bankrupt." This will be news indeed to the friends of the great railroad lawyer, and may explain some things which have rather puzzled Messrs. Pottier & Stymus, and others of his creditors. But, though a bankrupt, he contrived, it seems, "to redeem the old homestead" and to aid his brothers, Tilden & Co., of New Lebanon, to the extent of half a million of dollars. The half million appears to have been swallowed up in the drug, extract, and other business, in which we must assume, otherwise the "defense" would be unconscionable, that Samuel J. Tilden was a partner. By the time Mr. Tilden has that explanation ready we may be able to accompany it with some interesting correspondence relating to a certain war contract for extract of coffee, executed by the not over-scrupulous firm of Tilden & Co.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL is to be classed as an "Independent" rather than a Republican, but he discerns clearly enough the peril to the country of the figure-head and mask business. In a late address at Cambridge, Mass., he said, speaking of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, the Democratic nominee for Governor of that State, that his very excellence as a man was a strong reason why no well-wisher of his country should vote for him as the candidate of such a party as the Democratic party now is. On the subject of parties he said—and we commend his observations to the thoughtful consideration of all patriotic men:

> There is another, and, as it seems to me, a much more important question for thoughtful voters to consider, and it is this: In the hands of which party will the great gains of the war be safest—of that war which cost us so dearly in prosperity, so much more dearly in priceless blood and in hopeful lives? It seems to me, gentlemen, that, respectable as the Democratic nominations are, they have that taint. Mr. Tilden not only belongs to the party, not only has he been a leader of the party, but he has been one of the foremost advocates of States rights, and has pushed the doctrine of the personal independence of the individual States even so far as to claim the right of rebellion. Now, what would be the consequence of a doctrine like this? It would be to make rebellion constitutional; to give us, instead of the country we have, a Mexico in which every discontented politician puts himself at the head of an armed movement. I am not exaggerating. Such things have happened, and such things might happen again. It seems to me that this is a consideration which might well have turned the scale in the mind of any man who was debating with himself toward which side he should turn his influence, and for which party he should give his vote. I confess that for myself I prefer to be the citizen of a great country. I prefer to feel in my veins the pulses of a powerful and indissoluble nationality.

THE cry of "We want a change," seems to the average Democrat to be the perfection of reason, and he hangs on to it like an office-holder to the public teat. He does this because he feels that he is going to win by it. He fancies that every one else is as poor a logician as he is himself, and that there is a blind adoration of "change" that will lead the credulous public to welcome the advent even of the foul-handed TILDEN as a salutory change. So strong was the Democratic idea in this faith that the cry of "We want a change" was iterated, and reiterated and reiterated in Vermont, until it became as stale as it is foolish; and behold the result! The State of Vermont, through its wool-growing interest, has suffered as severely, if not more severely, than any other section of the country during the financial depression. The cry "Let us have a change," was heard in every town and hamlet in the State, and nearly every town and hamlet responds by an increased Republican majority. The change that was offered them was a change that would bring in TILDEN, with all the charges hanging over him of swindling, perjury, ballot-box stuffing and fraud; and the honest Vermonters preferred enduring the few ills they have to flying to the numerous others they were sure of being afflicted with.

SPEAKING of the recent death of an elder brother of Governor TILDEN, the New York *World* of Sunday says:

> The story of Governor Tilden's ranch and life-long fidelity to the interests of this brother, at no matter what cost, to himself, may possibly one of these days be forced into the light. Should this ever be the case, the jackals who have howled out in chorus their disgusting charges of personal dishonesty at the heels of a citizen whom all respectable men of all parties in New York know to be worthy of the most implicit trust, may possibly also be fed to death on their own foul words.

The tenor of this accords with the intimation of DORSHEIMER that TILDEN is preparing a reply to the charges concerning his income tax returns, to the effect that from 1857 he had to redeem the family homestead, valued at some $10,000, and that he advanced in the neighborhood of half a million dollars to his brothers. It is pretty well understood that this latter sum was invested with his brothers in the whisky business, as much for his benefit as for their own. And three hundred thousand dollars, three hundred and twenty thousand more than he paid taxes on for the ten years in which the income tax was in operation. The ocular utterances of the *World* has a sound as of Chinese thunder.

EMIGRATION from Europe being the order of the day, the famous Norwegian herring has taken its departure from its once favorite resort in the Western bays and inlets of that coast. The Norwegian herring fishery was formerly the largest in the world, the product being chiefly marketed and consumed in the countries of Northern Europe. Its decadence has deprived the people of those countries of a cheap and staple article of food, for which they have no substitute. But their necessity has proved the golden opportunity of our New England fishermen, who are generally on the alert for open markets in any corner of the globe. Their fleet venture in shipping to the hungry Scandinavians having proved a success, they are following it up in a manner which is calculated to test the capacity of those Northern mariners and develop the possibilities of a large export trade. Six cargoes have already reached Gottenberg, Sweden, from Gloucester, Massachusetts, and others are on the way. All the consignments thus far have been sold promptly and at a good profit, and there is every reason to expect a continuance and steady enlargement of the traffic.

THE Indianapolis *Journal* speaks very hopefully of Indiana. It says:

> We are happy in being able to give our Republican friends throughout the State assurances that matters are progressing most favorably in this city. Our organization here is in good hands, and is receiving every requisite attention. The leaders fully realize that everything depends on organization, and will direct their efforts accordingly. In the matter of money we have information that will be entirely satisfactory to the friends of the cause. In the counties outside of this city the Republicans are not to be abandoned; and, perhaps, Louisiana, as a general system of campaign work, is among the best in the States. As to the Northern States, the same causes which operated to produce the Republican gain in Vermont, are too extensive with the loyal territory, and will be felt in Ohio and Indiana next month. They will bring Connecticut back, and make New Jersey again Republican. He regards Ohio as good for 25,000 or 30,000 majority, and Indiana as reasonably certain for HAYES, no matter what the result may be in October. In the latter State the soft money element is far more in earnest about securing its Congressmen than about electing TILDEN, and in November the most bigoted portion of it will go for COOPER and CARY. The canvass, in a word, has settled itself by the quiet operation of natural causes, and the Republicans are going to succeed largely through the general perception of the thorough integrity of Governor HAYES' character, and the contrast made between him and Governor TILDEN.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Times*, under date of Watertown, September 8th, says that Lieutenant Governor DORSHEIMER is traveling around defending Governor TILDEN against the charge of perjury. In response to numerous inquiries, DORSHEIMER said that TILDEN was a slow man, but was at work on a statement, and would take time, as he did on his letter of acceptance. When it came it would tell the whole story, which, in effect, would be that from 1857 he was really a bankrupt; that he had to redeem the old homestead about that time, and had to indorse for his brothers to keep them up, and that during ten years he spent half a million dollars on them. Where he got the half million DORSHEIMER failed to state, and the whole explanation was regarded by most Democrats and all Republicans as altogether improbable. When "this comes out, the tidal wave is going to turn immensely in TILDEN's favor," said DORSHEIMER. Commenting on the above, the *Times* says:

> As Mr. Dorsheimer very aptly remarks, the Governor is a slow man." It took him a long time to prepare his letter of acceptance, but it took him much longer to make up his mind as to the precise sum out of which he should swindle the Government in 1863. His return ought to have been made by the 1st of May, and his income tax paid by the end of June. His false affidavit was not made till the 28th of December, and even then he had half a mind to state his income at $330 less than the ridiculous amount which he finally determined on. Mr. DORSHEIMER intimates that when the "defendants" come appear, it will be to the effect that from 1857 to 1873 Mr. TILDEN was "really a bankrupt." This will be news indeed to the friends of the great railroad lawyer, and may explain some things which have rather puzzled Messrs. Pottier & Stymus, and others of his creditors. But, though a bankrupt, he contrived, it seems, "to redeem the old homestead" and to aid his brothers, Tilden & Co., of New Lebanon, to the extent of half a million of dollars. The half million appears to have been swallowed up in the drug, extract, and other business, in which we must assume, otherwise the "defense" would be unconscionable, that Samuel J. Tilden was a partner. By the time Mr. Tilden has that explanation ready we may be able to accompany it with some interesting correspondence relating to a certain war contract for extract of coffee, executed by the not over-scrupulous firm of Tilden & Co.

INCREASE of business is compensating for cheaper railroad carriage. The Western roads did a much better business last month than during July, and notwithstanding the maintenance of extreme low rates their gross earnings show an increase of six per cent. over those of the preceding month. The gross earnings of seventeen roads during the expired eight months of the calendar year show an increase of $3,011,772 over those for the corresponding period in 1875, a gain of about twelve per cent. The New York *Bulletin* says:

> When it is remembered that there was then no such sweeping reduction of rates as has been witnessed during the past three months, this is certainly on the whole a very satisfactory exhibit. If the returns of the great trunk lines were in like manner accessible, beyond question it would be seen that the increase of traffic would be proportionately large. As the crop movement is now under way, as well as the fall trade proper, the September returns may be expected to be even more favorable. The fact is gratifying, as indicating, not only that the railroads are holding their own, but that the general business of the country is undergoing a steady recovery.

ACCORDING to the Washington correspondence of the New York *World*, Governor CHAMBERLAIN, of South Carolina, "has made arrangements to have 20,000 stand of arms sent down to arm the blacks. The arms will be landed in Charleston on the 11th inst., the day previous to the meeting of the Radical Convention." If Governor CHAMBERLAIN has had the good sense to adopt this course he has done the most rational thing he ever did. It is an easy thing to shoot down unarmed men; but your Southern bloviator always quails before an armed and determined opponent. Twenty thousand armed negroes in South Carolina will command the fears, if not the respect, of WADE HAMPTON and his train of Southern blood-hounds; and nothing short of an armed foe will awe them into submission.

A FRESH discovery has just been made by the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* concerning Governor TILDEN's income return for 1862. An examination of the books and records of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railway Company shows that in the reorganization of the affairs of that company, in 1862, he had assigned to him twenty-one thousand dollar bonds of the company, then worth par in the New York stock market, as a fee for services. The books further show that these bonds were delivered to TILDEN in April, 1863. The only explanation he has offered in regard to the $20,000 fee received from the Alton, Terre Haute and St. Louis Railway Company, in 1862, is to the effect that it was the reward of services covering a period of four or five years previous. How he proposes to explain the matter of the second fee of $20,000, received early in the year following his income return of $7,118, for services which were absolutely concluded in 1862, remains to be seen.

THE Democracy cannot help being double-faced. It has not the spunk to be honest, and is always paltering with words in a double sense. Below we give in parallel columns a paragraph from the St. Louis platform, and the same paragraph as it is published in most of the Southern Democratic papers:

NORTHERN VERSION.	SOUTHERN VERSION.
Reform is necessary to rebuild and establish in the hearts of the whole people the Union, eleven years ago happily rescued from the danger of a secession of States, but now to be saved from a corrupt centralism.	Reform is necessary to rebuild and establish in the hearts of the whole people the Union, eleven years ago happily rescued from the danger of a secession of States, corrupt centralization-

The Northern version condemns secession, but the Southern one makes no allusion to it, but congratulates the South as escaping from the further danger of a corrupt centralization in escaping from the further prosecution of the war. TILDEN is the author of this platform, and it is constructed so skillfully that all allusion to secession can be left out and the war denounced.

THE YIELD of wheat in continental Europe this year is larger than was anticipated. In France adverse reports were prevalent till quite recently, but the crop is now believed to be above the average both in quality and quantity. In Russia the harvest is not so good as in some other countries, but is above the average for that country. The New York *Bulletin* prints the following table, showing the acreage under wheat and rye in some of the leading countries of Europe, and their respective populations at the most recent official dates:

	Acres under wheat.	Acres under rye.	Population.
Norway	11,162	32,854	1,723,000
Prussia	4,182,110	10,070,014	27,279,000
Denmark	128,858	451,677	1,784,000
Bavaria	718,625	1,467,797	4,824,000
Wurtemburg	29,214	10,501	1,818,000
Holland	214,074	276,578	3,767,000
Italy	11,000,000	4,773,000	27,000,000
France	17,105,097	4,731,378	36,105,000
Austria	2,730,411	4,078,255	24,461,000
Hungary	4,961,019	67,260	15,805,000

TILDEN furnishes editorial by the column for the country Democratic papers, but he has not, as yet, furnished any article that explains his perjury and fraud in the income tax business. Five weeks have gone by since the charges were first made against him; yet the same ominous silence prevails now as then, and the inference is that no explanation is possible. Mr. HEWITT has been in Washington and demanded a transcript of the income tax returns of both TILDEN and HAYES; but what, pray, has HAYES to do with it? HAYES had no income during the war beyond his salary as Congressman, which was $5,000, and that was paid in greenbacks. He could not earn any revenue at home while serving as a soldier; but we venture to predict that, whatever his income was, it was faithfully returned.

IT is understood in well informed circles that the author of the slanderous but promptly refuted charge against Governor HAYES, in the matter of his return of personal property, is General JAMES B. STEEDMAN, a leading Democrat of Ohio, concerning whom there is an interesting chapter of history on file in the Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington. STEEDMAN was appointed by ANDREW JOHNSON Collector of Internal Revenue at New Orleans, a position which he held about two years, a part of which was under suspension. He was removed by President GRANT, having the following record of balances due from him to the United States: Cash, $203,622; taxes on lists, $11,530; taxes on bonded goods, $147,482; and spirit stamp missing, $1. STEEDMAN, of course, is for TILDEN and "reform."

THE Government of England is covering itself with shame as with a garment. The unspeakable barbarities of the Turks since the uprising of Servia, Bulgaria and Montenegro, have been such as to demand the armed interference of all Europe, but chiefly of England, if she is to maintain her grand old character as a humane mediator and fair antagonist; and yet the bloody business is allowed to go on, her ships of war the while lying at anchor in Besika Bay, with no other apparent mot